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Dewey Charges War Delayed; President Plans New Parley With Churchill and Stalin

G. O. P. nominee asserts Morgenthau plan for Germany after war stiffened Nazi defense.

By Roscoe Drummond
Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 6—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's bold, hard-hitting campaign for the Presidency, has reached its climax today with the most solemn, gravest charge it has leveled against his opponent and with an incisive restatement of what, in his judgment, a Republican victory can mean toward winning a quicker war and building a better peace.

The accusation which Mr. Dewey makes is that "the blood of our fighting men is paying for the improvised meddling which is so much a part of the Roosevelt Administration. . . . His own confused incompetence has thus prolonged the war in Europe."

To support this charge, the Governor asks what happened in the two months since Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower on Sept. 1 renewed his prophecy that Germany could be defeated in 1944? And the thing which Mr. Dewey says is making the difference between a certain early victory over the Nazis and a more costly delayed victory is the publication of Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau's "private plan for disposing of the German people after the war"—together with the President's taking him to Quebec instead of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

German Defense Stiffens

"The publishing of this plan," Mr. Dewey declares, "while everything was kept secret, was just what the Nazi propagandists needed. That was as good as ten fresh German divisions. It put fight back into the German Army; it stiffened the will of the German nation to resist. Almost overnight the headlong retreat of the Germans stopped. They stood and fought fanatically."

Mr. Dewey also quoted military commentators to show that they share this interpretation of the effect of the publicity given to the Morgenthau postwar proposals for the treatment of Germany which, he said, Mr. Roosevelt dropped only after the damage was done. He cites this statement, for example, from the military expert of Newsweek:

"This necromancy ruins General Eisenhower's campaign. . . . Now he finds himself faced by a re-

Continued on Page 15, Column 2

Governor Dewey's address in Madison Square Garden, New York: Page 9.

Final Vote Appeals On Radio Tonight

By the Associated Press

Final political radiocasts tonight will include:

9:30 Mutual—Recorded rebroadcast of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's New York speech. Sponsor, Republican National Committee.

10:00 All Networks—Democratic National Committee hour's radiocast to include President Roosevelt and others from Hollywood, Calif., and New York.

11:00 All Networks—Governor Dewey from Albany, N. Y. Sponsor, Republican National Committee.

12:00 All Networks — 15-minute program under sponsorship Democratic National Committee.

Contests Close For Bay State Election Plums

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

One of the most unpredictable Presidential and gubernatorial election campaigns in the history of Massachusetts will reach a smashing climax tomorrow when an estimated 2,250,000 voters will cast ballots.

With Governor Saltonstall's election to the United States Senate to fill the unexpired term of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., viewed as the one certainty in the State election, attention will be focused on the outcome of the Presidential contest in Massachusetts and the fight between Lieutenant Governor Horace T. Cahill and Mayor Tobin of Boston for Governor.

Republicans who, according to tradition, turn out to vote in force only when the weather is good, received cheerful news from the weatherman today when he announced "brisk, clear weather tomorrow—not too cold."

The State's important 16 electoral votes were considered still in the balance today despite President Roosevelt's climax speech Saturday night before 40,000 cheering Democratic partisans in Fenway Park.

Campaigning with what veteran political observers termed "old-time vigor," the President invaded

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Roosevelt holds meeting of 'Big Three' essential this year regardless of election result.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Nov. 6—President Roosevelt is expected to participate in another meeting of the "Big Three," with Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Marshal Joseph Stalin, before the year is out, whether or not he is re-elected.

The meeting, it is understood, was discussed with Mr. Churchill at the Quebec Conference. It is expected that it will be held somewhere in Europe, though Mr. Roosevelt has disclosed that the three at one time discussed Fairbanks, Alaska, as a meeting place.

Mr. Churchill has stated strongly recently that he believes the heads of the three governments should meet more frequently.

What would happen if Governor Dewey should become President-elect after tomorrow's vote is speculative. Those who have watched the situation develop believe it would be logical to take Mr. Dewey, or some one of his advisers, possibly John Foster Dulles, immediately into the confidence of the "Big Three."

The successful co-operation of Messrs. Dulles and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, on the Dumbarton Oaks Conference would facilitate a smooth transition between the administrations on foreign affairs, aided also by similarly expressed views of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Dewey on the far-reaching powers to be accorded the American delegate at the proposed world security organization.

Roosevelt Expects to Win

So far as Mr. Roosevelt goes, it is an objective statement to say that he does not expect defeat at tomorrow's election. Democrats are confident. The President will speak on a last-minute windup radio program tonight, following informal talks at neighboring towns around Hyde Park today. Tonight's talk will be largely a get-out-the-vote radiocast, following the brief, traditional pattern.

Mr. Roosevelt chose Boston on Saturday night for his seventh and last big radio speech of the presidential contest. The Boston speech not only summarized the Roosevelt campaign but the dozen years of his presidential incumbency as well.

It covered the major controversial issues of the contest, taking up in particular the Dewey "communist" charge, which has political implications peculiar to the large Roman Catholic vote in Massachusetts. It assailed Governor Dewey, without specifically mentioning his name, on a number of issues raised in the election. Over and above that, in the concluding paragraphs it pictured "the enormous and complex problems of building with our allies a strong world structure of peace," and voiced confidence in the world reconstruction task ahead.

"In doing that historic job," Mr.

Continued on Page 10, Column 3

President Roosevelt's address in Boston: Page 10.

Boston, Eng., Plans Thanksgiving Fete

Boston, England, plans to observe Thanksgiving Day—the American holiday—and a warm welcome awaits American troops there, according to word reaching Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce today.

The message came from Herbert Butcher, M. P., a prominent businessman who has just returned to England from a parliamentary mission to Australia. He said: "We in Boston, Lincolnshire, are getting ready to celebrate Thanksgiving Day, and hope to have the assistance of a large number of American troops, particularly men from Boston, Massachusetts."

Stalin Bases Nazi Defeat On Two-Front War

LONDON, Nov. 6 (AP)—Marshal Joseph Stalin said tonight that Germany was "on the verge of catastrophe" and hailed the invasion of France as the move which enabled the Red Army to drive the Nazis from Soviet soil.

He declared that Russia had destroyed 120 German divisions during the year and that "only 204 German and non-German divisions stand against us."

"Thirty German divisions are now cut off from East Prussia in the Baltic States and are being hammered to smithereens," Marshal Stalin said.

"There is no doubt that without the second front which pins down 75 German divisions, we could not drive the Germans out of the Soviet Union," the Premier added.

"But without our pinning down 200 divisions our Allies would not be able to drive the enemy from Italy, France, and Belgium.

Between Two Fronts

"The task is to continue holding Germany between two fronts. That is the key to victory."

The Premier-Marshal spoke at a Moscow celebration marking the 27th anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

"The Red Army was enabled to do its duty because of the support of our entire country," Marshal Stalin said. "Our people this year have achieved great results in war economy—our Army is sufficiently supplied with food.

"Now the war is ending, the importance of the Soviet people becomes obvious. They saved world civilization."

Differences Settled

"When you read reports of divergencies of views among the three great powers about postwar organization," he went on, "remember that such differences always exist even in the same party and obviously will exist between different countries.

"If differences have occurred, as, for example, at Dumbarton Oaks, we must not complain, but we must be glad they were so few. Dozens of points were solved in complete agreement.

"Therefore I think that Dumbarton Oaks is an indication that peaceful solution is possible.

"There were differences among the Allies about the second front but, as everybody knows, they finally were solved in a spirit of complete agreement."

9,000 Planes Batter Reich; Superforts Blast Singapore; Japan Begins Counterdrive

Tokyo decides to act against Nimitz and MacArthur in attempt to halt their gains.

By William Norwood
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEARL HARBOR, Hawaii, Nov. 6—For the first time since the Central Pacific offensive started rollling westward to form a juncture with Gen. Douglas MacArthur's return to the Philippines, the Japanese are attempting a counteraction on a major scale.

Enemy resistance since the landings on Leyte Island reflects what apparently has been the decision of the Japanese High Command to commit a substantial portion of Japan's reserve strength in an attempt to hold the United States offensive at its present point of projection, rather than await further moves by American forces.

With the Japanese preparing now to resist every United States move, not only by strong defensive fighting, but also by such counteraction as they are capable of undertaking, the Pacific war seems to be entering a new period of more intensified hostilities.

New Phase of War

Both sides are entering this new phase of the war with some advantages and disadvantages.

Japan's chief advantages are shortened supply lines—offsetting to some extent its loss of shipping—and the availability of its large army against the United States forces and its allies.

These advantages are largely offset by the fact that the Japanese have no harbors, operating areas, or production centers which are completely safe from some form of attack by the United States air or surface operations, and also by Japan's greatly weakened naval position since the Philippines Sea battles.

The United States forces are entering this new phase with the advantage of tremendous naval superiority, but handicapped by unprecedented supply problems and by commitments in Europe, the latter assuming greater significance with the prospect of prolongation of the war well into 1945.

Japanese Forced to Act

The Japanese by their resistance in the Philippines, their ill-starred naval venture in the Philippines Sea, and the liberal use of their dwindling air reserves since the Leyte landings, have shown they realize that the time has come to do what they can to stop General MacArthur and Admiral Chester W. Nimitz before they go any farther.

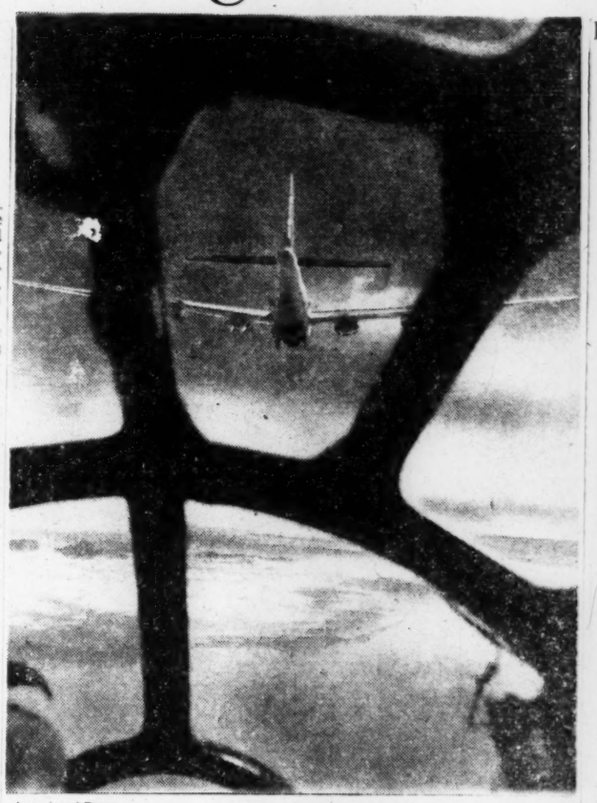
While the reaction of Japanese ground forces in the Philippines so far has not been more violent than opposition encountered in the Marianas or on Pelelui, it has been of a somewhat different type, prompting forecasts that much stronger resistance will be met by the Allied forces elsewhere in the Philippines.

Japanese ground troops on Leyte are described as fighting a smart battle with fewer heroics and less fanaticism than characterized their defenses of bases farther east.

They have been fighting a well-executed rear-guard action, taking advantage of the greater opportunity that Leyte offered for maneuver and movement.

That the Japanese also are alert to the threat to them from American positions in the Marianas as well as in the Philippines is indicated by recent action in which they sent nine twin-engined bomb-

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Associated Press

'Green House' View of Formosa

Looking ahead from the "green house" of a B-29 Superfortress, another Superfortress can be seen over the Straits of Formosa, with the island visible at lower left. Official Chinese Government picture.

B-29's also hit Sumatra oil refineries — Half of Nazi 15th Army destroyed in West.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

A great air armada of 9,000 American and British planes struck 21 German cities over the week end in the most intensive air attack of the war so far.

The planes, from British and Italian bases, struck points from the Ruhr to Vienna. The heaviest attack was reserved for Stuttgart, through which pass the supplies for German forces facing General Patch's Seventh Army around Nancy, 130 miles to the west.

The attacks, which bore heavily on the coal center of Bochum and on Solingen, the "Sheffield of Germany," both near Düsseldorf, were mostly unopposed. Only at Bochum was there effective opposition, from night fighters.

About 28 enemy planes were destroyed, including 10 jet-propelled planes destroyed on the ground.

Corresponding air operations in the Far East brought Superfortresses in considerable numbers to attack the dockyards and repair wharves of Singapore yesterday.

Although the great Japanese naval force that was driven off the central Philippines Oct. 25 had been based at Singapore, that port has received singularly little attention from Allied bombers.

The present attack, which was launched from bases in India, was stated to be the longest daylight mission ever flown by military planes. Other members of the 20th Air Force ranged out to northern Sumatra and attacked the oil refineries of Pangkalen-Branda, the second most important source of high-octane gas in the Far East.

Temporary delays appear likely in the work of mopping up on Leyte Island in the Philippines owing to the arrival of Japanese reinforcements. However, Lieut. Gen. Walter Krueger's 24th Division was training its 155 Long Toms on Ormoc, in the middle of the west coast, the only port at which reinforcements in any great numbers could land. Although organized opposition had been largely scattered, the new reinforcements were showing considerable power of attack.

Events on the Western and Russian Fronts showed little marked progress, except where Russian armored and infantry forces were pushing into the outskirts of Budapest—although Moscow stated that the Hungarian Capital was not yet under major assault. An important bridgehead has been captured by the Russians about seven miles south of Budapest across the eastern fork of the Danube, where it is cleft into two streams around the 30-mile-long island of Csepel.

On the Western Front, the Germans had only one pocket left south of the Maas River—at Willemstad Ferry, 16 miles south of Rotterdam. Half of Germany's 15th Army was stated to have been destroyed in west Holland.

Filipino Depicts Crusade That Liberated Tacloban

Before the invasion of the Philippines, Amador Daguio was editing a little newspaper in Tacloban. The Japanese put him to editing a newspaper under their control.

But the editor worked with the Filipino Underground. He was one of the channels for distributing Allied literature to civilians. He saw the American forces land at Leyte on D-Day. And today he is a writer on the staff of "Free Philippines," issued on Leyte by the Office of War Information since Oct. 20.

By Amador Daguio
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TACLOBAN, Leyte, Nov. 2. Delayed—A Japanese liaison officer sent for me early one morning a week before the American invasion of the Philippines.

It seemed strange. I had finished correcting page proofs of the Leyte-Samar Bulletin, which I was editing under Japanese Army management, and I was sure there was nothing in it that could have been objectionable to the Japanese censors.

I had been careful during the past few weeks, as I had been shadowed by agents of the Kalibapi—the Japanese equivalent of the Gestapo—since the recent suppression of one of the issues as the result of news which purportedly dwelt too much on Allied successes.

Concentration Camp?

Moreover, I had been tipped off by friends who had just come out of a Japanese concentration camp that questions had been asked about me.

Perhaps I might be one of the next batch to be rounded up and made to sit on a tiny square of cement floor ten hours a day and fed with a fistful of rice and a pinch of salt.

I might even be hanged by the thumbs for hours, as were some of my friends.

As I walked to the liaison office, I therefore was extremely apprehensive. Had anybody to whom I had relayed secret news betrayed me? Or had the Japanese found out that the week before I had passed along copies of the Philippines

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The World's Day

Its News at a Glance—November 6, 1944

Boston: War Fund Takes Encouraging Leap

Gifts to the Greater Boston United War Fund took an encouraging leap upward today as headquarters announced a total of $3,467,194.10, or 45.3 per cent of the $7,650,000 quota. [Page 2.]

Augmented furlough accommodations in Boston have been made available by the Greater Boston U. S. O. through the installation of 100 cots in the Boston Arena gymnasium, Back Bay, the local U. S. O. announced today.

Senatorial hearing on alleged distribution of subversive literature by Massachusetts political organizations, scheduled for today at Boston, was postponed until the end of the week.

Voting hours in Massachusetts' 351 cities and towns for tomorrow's election are announced. [Page 5.]

In Europe: Reich Will Expand 'Now or Later'

Germany will expand again, Heinrich Himmler declared at a Nazi rally in Poznan. "Now or later, we shall again extend over our frontiers and secure the living space which our Germanic country needs," the official German news agency quoted Himmler as saying.

A seat at the peace conference has been demanded for Spain by the Madrid weekly, El Espanol, which often reflects official Spanish opinion. [Page 6.]

Agitation in northern Iran for the ouster of Premier Mohammed Saed is continuing, the Soviet news agency, Tass, said in a dispatch from Teheran.

France's Consultative Assembly will convene in Paris tomorrow on its first anniversary for its initial session since the country's liberation. The Assembly last met in Algiers.

Britain must export $4,500,000,000 worth of goods to balance its accounts on the basis of prewar trade, according to Sir Stafford Cripps, British Minister of Aircraft Production.

Washington: C. of C.'s Support Training Policy

Votes by its member organizations to support a policy of universal military training were announced by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. [Page 12.]

There were 334,618 war prisoners in the United States as of Nov. 1, including 281,344 Germans, 51,032 Italians, and 2,242 Japanese, the War Department announced.

For organizing and training jungle troops, Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, Commander of an Army corps in New Guinea, has been awarded the Oak Leaf Cluster for the Distinguished Service Medal, the War Department announced.

SPAR recruit training will be conducted at Manhattan Beach, N. Y., beginning Jan. 6, with the final class at Palm Beach, Fla., reporting there Dec. 16, the Coast Guard announced.

National: West Coast Strikers Vote to Return

Immediate return to work, in accordance with an earlier National War Labor Board order, was voted by approximately 3,000 C. I. O. machinists, whose absence from their jobs in San Francisco Bay shipyards for nearly a week tied up work on 82 ships.

Middle East: Lord Moyne Wounded in Cairo

Lord Moyne, British Resident Minister in the Middle East, was seriously wounded and his chauffeur killed when two civilians fired on them in Cairo. The assailants were arrested.

Africa: Riots Break Out in Johannesburg

Riots between Europeans and natives broke out in Johannesburg, South Africa, when a native was accidentally knocked down, a Cape Town report said.

Japan: Premier Koiso Meets With Advisory Group

Premier Kuniaki Koiso and his Cabinet convened for two and a half hours with the Japanese Cabinet Advisory Group, appointed immediately following Japan's recent naval disaster in the Philippines, the Tokyo Radio said.

45.3 Per Cent of War Fund For Greater Boston Pledged

Greater Boston United War Fund reported receipt of $3,467,194.10 or 45.3 per cent of the $7,650,000 quota at noon today. The report came as the feature of the third Dutch Treat report luncheon in the City Club, with General Chairman Henry A. Laughlin presiding.

Special guests at the luncheon today were a group of Watertown young people, students at Watertown Junior High School, who have exactly doubled their quota. In addition they are the first junior high school group to participate in the Fund report luncheons.

Chief speaker was Lieut. William H. Edwards of the headquarters staff, First Naval District, and formerly a member of the boards of Vassar College, Brown University, and Rhode Island School of Design. Dr. Isaac Higginbotham, general secretary of the Massachusetts Baptist Convention, gave the invocation.

Also at the head table were Henry R. Guild, Haynard Hutchinson, and Joseph T. Walker, Jr., all former general chairmen of Fund campaigns.

List of gifts to Fund: Page 2.

Supreme Court Invalidates Split-Day-Plan Wage Contract

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP)—The Supreme Court today held invalid under the Fair Labor Standards Act a "split-day-plan contract" for wage payments.

Associate Justice Frank Murphy delivered the Court's unanimous decision.

The plan was used by Helmerich & Payne, Inc., Tulsa producer of oil and gas, but was abandoned after the Wage-Hour Administrator began court action against it.

Solicitor General Charles Fahy said the firm under the plan paid certain employees a regular wage for each eight-hour shift, called a tour regardless, of the number of hours worked in a week.

"In order to avoid paying higher rates for overtime under the act," Mr. Fahy said, the firm caused employees to sign agreements reciting that it would pay them a stated "regular rate per hour" for the first four hours of each eight-hour tour, and 1½ times that rate for the next four hours.

The "regular rate" was worked out according to a formula which Mr. Fahy said was "designed to insure that the total tour wage would continue to be the same as before" adoption of the plan. The Government contended the "regular rate" under provisions of the Act should be determined by dividing the total number of work hours into the weekly salary.

The Court's opinion held that the Act "limits to 40 a week the number of hours that an employer may employ any of his employees, unless the employee receives compensation for his employment in excess of 40 hours at a rate 'not less than 1½ times the regular rate at which he is employed.' The split-day plan here in issue satisfies neither the purpose nor the mechanics of this requirement."

The Court gave an 8-0 spanking today to another member of the Government's judicial family for refusing to heed an order from Congress.

Chief Justice Harlan Fiske Stone delivered the opinion in-

Continued on Page 13, Column 4

Weather Predictions

Cloudy—Cold

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

'Cornered' Germans Decide on Finish Fight; President and Hull Invited to Visit Paris

By Jon Kimche
Reuter Military Correspondent who has just returned from Switzerland and France

LONDON, Nov. 6—In neutral Switzerland, where the war is followed with an intensity hardly less than in Britain and in France, the view prevails that—now that the turning point of the war has come—the cornered Germans will fight all the way as they did in Aachen.

The Germans themselves are, of course, concerned to impress on their troops the belief that the war is not over. A few days ago I was looking at a special supplement of an Army paper which the Hitler Youth had prepared for soldiers in the field. The subject of the supplement was "How long do wars last?" It then listed a selection of German wars.

The first had lasted 66 years, the next 30, and so on, with none included which did not cover at least a score of years. Neither 1870 nor 1914 was mentioned. But the point was reiterated that German wars of survival have to be estimated by decades not by years.

Crises Admitted

There is, of course, also a great deal of military justification for the view that the end of the war will not come before the new year. On the face of it, German resistance has stiffened considerably. The Wehrmacht leadership, it would appear, has been able to get one crisis after another under control.

After every crisis of the German Wehrmacht during the past four months the German authorities admitted that it was at the time a matter of touch and go, that chaos and disorganization was great, but that they have the breathing space and opportunity to recover.

These admissions are usually made weeks or even months after the event—but they are highly significant.

Every major Allied offensive in the west or the east or the southeast has been followed by a temporary military crisis on the front concerned and at Supreme German Headquarters. The Germans

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Yuletide for Paris Will Be Sans Heat

By Reuter

Paris, Nov. 6

The public has been officially warned there will be no Yuletide logs in any Parisian homes this year—nor any heating of any kind, for that matter.

With transport still disorganized, imports of coal are at present impossible. Parisians have been told, and their own mines, whose upkeep has been neglected during the occupation, lack timber.

On top of that, the requirements of the French public services and above all the urgent requirements of the Allied armies are still so great that transport and labor cannot yet be diverted for domestic and civilian purposes.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6—President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull have been invited by the De Gaulle Government to visit Paris so the French can express their appreciation "for the outstanding contribution which the people and armies of the United States have made to the liberation of the Capital of France and of the greater part of her territory."

The invitation was made public by the State Department last night. President Roosevelt's decision as to whether he would accept, it is indicated here, will be delayed until after tomorrow's election, though the outcome would not be a major factor in making up his mind.

There is a possibility that the President may be able to combine the Paris visit with his next meeting with Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin.

Whether Secretary Hull can accept the invitation is more doubtful.

The invitation, signed by Henri Hoppenot, Delegate of the French Provisional Government in Washington, was extended in the name of George Didault, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Announcement was made in London a few days ago that Prime Minister Winston Churchill and the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, had accepted a similar invitation to visit Paris.

Air Over Reich:

Allies Blast Stuttgart To Climax Huge Blow

British Mosquito bombers penetrated deep into southwestern Germany and attacked the rail city of Stuttgart twice the night of Nov. 5-6 as a climax to the greatest 36-hour bombing siege of the war.

The Reich was battered over the week end from the west and south by approximately 9,000 American and British planes—virtually unopposed by the German air force—and there was every indication the all-out air offensive was continuing unchecked.

The double-barreled attack on Stuttgart raised to 21 the number

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Close Contests Forecast For Several State Posts

Continued from Page 1

New England on the week end and was greeted by large, enthusiastic crowds at train stops in Connecticut and Massachusetts en route to Boston.

Although President Roosevelt had the "last word" in Boston, the effect of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's fighting attack on Communism in the New Deal Party at his Wednesday appearance here was not being underestimated.

The gubernatorial race appeared to be a nip-and-tuck affair.

Lieutenant - Governor Cahill, whose campaign, after a slow start, has mounted in intensity, appears to have a slight edge over Mayor Tobin.

Experienced in State government, Mr. Cahill has been handicapped by being in partial eclipse for six years as second man to one of the most popular Governors the State ever has had. This very situation, however, may redound to his benefit tomorrow when a tidal-wave vote for Governor Saltonstall may be enough to carry the entire State G. O. P. ticket, and even Governor Dewey, over the top in Massachusetts.

Mayor Tobin has been handicapped by disaffections within his own Party on the issues of the New Deal and the Political Action Committee but unquestionably has made gains in many parts of the State.

In an attempt to pile up a sufficient up-State plurality to offset any falling off in the Boston Democratic stronghold, he has campaigned vigorously in western Massachusetts with some success. Springfield reports indicate that the Boston Mayor may carry that city, which two years ago went to Governor Saltonstall, although his opponent then was Mayor Roger L. Putnam of Springfield.

Mayor Tobin has aligned himself firmly behind President Roosevelt and stands to benefit if the President carries the State by a substantial margin.

Another "sure winner" appeared to be District Attorney Robert F. Bradford of Middlesex County, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. He is pitted against John B. Carr of the Somerville Board of Assessors, a political unknown. The proportions of the Bradford victory may be as substantial as Governor Saltonstall's.

Frederic W. Cook, perennial Republican Secretary of State, seems equally certain to defeat Mrs. Margaret M. O'Riordan of Boston, Vice-Chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

Best chance of a democratic break-through on the State ticket is in the race for State Treasurer where John E. Hurley of Boston, former secretary of Attorney General Paul A. Dever, may defeat Fred J. Burrell of Medford, Republican nominee.

Present State Auditor Thomas J. Buckley of Boston and former State Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin are locked in a close contest for State Auditor. Mr. Buckley, completing his second term, is up against one of the best-known names in Massachusetts and a man who as Registrar for many years won many friends.

Executive Councillor Clarence A. Barnes of Mansfield, Republican nominee for Attorney General, appeared to have an edge over his Democratic opponent, Francis E. Kelly of Boston, who served one term as Lieutenant-Governor. One of the bitterest fights between candidates on the State ticket, the Attorney General contest may also be one of the closest.

Of the 14 congressional contests only two appear to be close. These are in the First and 10th Districts. In the other districts re-election of incumbents appear certain.

District Attorney John W. Heselton (R) of Deerfield, seeking the seat held for many years by Representative Allen T. Treadway who is not running for re-election, is believed to hold a slight edge over State Senator James P. McAndrews (D) of Adams in the First District fight.

In the 10th District Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, is seeking a second term. His opponent is William A. Carey, member of the Boston City Council, who two years ago was defeated by Mr. Herter by a narrow margin of roughly 3,000 votes. Mr. Herter's international perspective and his congressional voting record is expected to return him a winner.

Four proposed amendments to the State Constitution and a referendum on the question of continuing the ban on "beano" will confront Bay State voters at the polls. In each community there also will be an opportunity to vote on the local-option question regarding sale of intoxicants.

A "yes" vote on question one will result in simplification of questions (such as this one) on future State ballots.

A "no" vote on question two will leave the machinery for granting pardons in the hands of the Governor and Executive Council as at present and will prevent giving the Legislature the right to prescribe the terms and conditions of pardons.

A "no" vote on question three will retain the present system whereby the Legislature meets every other year instead of annually as formerly.

A "yes" vote on question four will permit bedridden persons, who are not now eligible for absentee ballots, to vote.

A "yes" vote on question five will sustain the action of the 1943 Legislature which outlawed the gambling game of "beano" in this State.

President Greets Bay State Senator



Associated Press

Senator Walsh Joins Train at Worcester

United States Senator David I. Walsh, leading Massachusetts Democrat (left), chats with Mr. Roosevelt prior to the Chief Executive's major address at Fenway Park on Saturday night. Others in the group are Mayor Tobin, Democratic nominee for Governor of Massachusetts (second from the right), and Representative John W. McCormack, House majority leader. While Senator Walsh accompanied the President from Worcester to Boston, he did not attend the Fenway Park rally.

'No' Vote Urged On Liquor Issues

"Vote 'No' on all three questions on the local option referendum regarding the sale of liquor in your communities," Arthur J. Davis, Secretary of the Massachusetts No License Committee, strongly urged today.

"A 'No' vote on all three questions will halt the further sale of any alcoholic beverages, packaged or over the bar, in your community," he emphasized.

Chrysanthemums of Rare Beauty To Grace Horticultural Hall Show

Chrysanthemums — which are now making their gorgeous displays as the New England gardening season comes to an end—are again to parade their colors in the 115th annual Autumn Flower Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, at Horticultural Hall, in Boston on Nov. 9, 10, 11, and 12.

Despite wartime difficulties, the Society said that the Hall will be filled with indoor and outdoor species of chrysanthemums with some to be flown in from as far away as Detroit and Chicago. Arno H. Nehrling, director of exhibitions for the Society, said that the show is being held in answer not only to the demands of civilians, but also of service men and women to whom the flowers, with their grace and beauty, mean more than ever before.

One of the displays, in fact, Mr. Nehrling said, will feature the work being done at the greenhouse of the Lovell General Hospital at Fort Devens, Ayer, Mass.

The main hall will have a display arranged by the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, such notable private 'mum fanciers as Edwin S. Webster, Mrs. R. M. Saltonstall, and Mrs. E. D. Brandegee, and professional growers.

Other flower displays scheduled are masses of orchids, carnations, house plants, a group of winter-flowering begonias brought from Holland just before the Germans seized it, dried winter plant and berried branches, herbs, and gourds.

The Associated Flower Growers of Massachusetts are planning arrangements containing suggestions for table decorations for Thanksgiving and Christmas.

Greater Boston United War Fund Campaign

In co-operation with the committee in charge of the Greater Boston United War Fund Campaign of 1945, The Christian Science Board of Directors has appointed as a committee to receive and transmit contributions:

Mrs. James A. Neal, 20 Chapel Street, Brookline 46.
Mrs. A. L. West Movius, 160 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston 16.
Edwin C. Johnson, 209 Cliff Road, Wellesley Hills, 82.
John H. Hoagland, Chairman, One, Norway Street, Boston 15.
Guy C. Larcom, Treasurer, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston 15.

Members of our congregation in Metropolitan Boston, and others who wish to do so, are invited to send or hand contributions for this fund to any one of the five named above. Checks should be made payable to Guy C. Larcom, Treasurer, who will act as treasurer of the committee. Those wishing to specify the agencies to which they desire their donations to be given may obtain a designation sheet from Mr. Larcom.

Members who find it more convenient to do so may make their subscriptions to the Campaign through the regular campaign organization, either at their homes or at their places of business.

In this connection, we call your attention to the following statement which has been prepared by the committee in charge of the Campaign:

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Common Bond

In these days of peril which foreshadow victory, Americans draw closer to each other and closer to their fighting Allies.

United by the common bond of experience and sacrifice many of us feel next of kin to all who wear Allied uniforms. We silently salute our own men when they pass us on the street, wearing the stripes that tell of service overseas. We have a kindred feeling for servicemen from England, France, Australia, Canada, and from other friendly countries. We devoutly hope they will all sense the gratitude we feel for the sacrifices they have made for us and for all mankind.

We want to do more now than we have done, to show how much we care. We want to give the men and women who gallantly carry on in the cruel theaters of war with undiminished faith, proof that our hearts and resources are in the struggle with them.

Fortunately, we are reminded that there is something added we can do in this crisis of the world struggle. Something more than war work. Something beyond the things we have done.

Gifts Reach Round the World

We can heed the stirring appeal of the Greater Boston United War Fund which has opened its Campaign for $7,650,000 to be raised before Nov. 22 in behalf of the National War Fund and in support of the Community Fund, including 267 Red Feather Services in 53 Greater Boston communities. Gifts to the United War Fund will reach around the world and come home to bless the donors.

Into enemy prison camps, the War Prisoners' Aid will take our message of encouragement and hope.

Through the United Seamen's Service, our gifts will provide havens for rest and recuperation for men of our Merchant Marine.

Because we give, there will be more U. S. O. Camp Shows for battle-weary boys in Normandy, Brittany, Belgium, Holland, and on other fronts all over the world.

Gifts to the Greater Boston United War Fund personalize our interest in our Allies because they are given *through* the Fund, directly to the agencies that make up United Nations Relief.

Help for Liberated Peoples

We can now help more than ever to relieve the suffering in countries that have been freed from the German yoke.

Clothing and food will be furnished to Greek refugees; children will be fed in desolated parts of liberated Italy. People in Holland and Belgium will be given definite proof of our desire to help in their task of reconstruction.

Our gifts will help to supply the friendly touch needed to restore faith in humanity that years of oppression have almost erased.

Countries being freed from the enemy occupation . . . Belgium, Luxemburg, Greece, France, the Philippines, Poland, and Holland are included in the United War Fund appeal. Add to these: Britain, Czechoslovakia, Lithuania, Norway, Russia, China, and Yugoslavia, and we have the full list of our Allies that will be helped by gifts to the Fund.

To Supplement Government Aid

It is true that our gifts cannot meet all needs of stricken nations, but they will supply a token of our interest. They will supplement Government help being given through Lend-Lease and through the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. They will add the personal touch that gives satisfaction to the donor and joy to the recipient.

On the home front, our United War Fund has a tremendous task to keep intact and ready to meet every current need the Red Feather Services of the Community Fund that functioned so effectively when war came. A better and stronger community depends upon the continuance of these services.

They have been a saving and stabilizing influence during war. They answered the roll call of preparedness; supplied initiative, activities, and manpower when civilian defense was essential to our community planning. They helped enlisted men and their families to make necessary adjustments when homes were broken by Selective Service.

With fathers at the front and mothers working in war plants, Red Feather family and youth services of the Greater Boston Community Fund have given nursery care to little children, provided community recreation, helped with family budgeting, advised about war problems and food rationing.

Job Counseling for Vets

Every new social and economic crisis has found Red Feather Services ready to meet the new needs it creates. And now that veterans are returning daily from overseas, these services are organized for job counseling and rehabilitation. Their intelligent and friendly aid has already helped hundreds of men to make adjustments to civilian and business life.

Americans made many mistakes after the last war. One of the most serious was that they allowed their social services to decline. It took years to rebuild and re-establish them. Happily for the country, and thanks to the vision and generosity of its people, Community Chests and War Funds have kept them intact during World War II. Let us help them to meet the challenge of peace.

The theme of the 1945 Greater Boston United War Fund Campaign is "Show that you care." By giving and wearing the symbolic Red Feather, we prove that we care for our Allies, for our men on the fighting fronts and for our own communities.

Annual Antiques Exhibit Is Opened

Under the direction of Mrs. Dorothy Hazen the New England Antiques Exposition and Sale opened today at the Copley-Plaza and will continue through Thursday, Nov. 9. The exposition is open from 1 to 10 p. m. daily.

An exhibit by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities will be featured among displays and sales of antique jewelry, silver, glass, china, and furniture by dealers from all over New England. A new feature of the show will be a special exhibit arranged under the auspices of the magazine Antiques to help acquaint collectors with the constantly growing literature on antiques.

World Peace Seen a Root Of the Church

The extent to which the peace movement is rooted in Christianity is not understood by the general public, the Rev. Albert C. Knudson told Boston ministers this morning at a meeting at 16 Beacon Street, headquarters of the Universalist Church of America. Dr. Knudson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal denomination and Dean Emeritus of Boston University's School of Theology.

Internationalism, he said, is more indebted to the medieval church than most people realize; the earliest international assemblies were ecclesiastical conferences, forerunners of the modern plan for a federation of states.

The peace movement of modern times he traced to three thinkers, the Dutch statesman Hugo Grotius (1583-1645), the French writer, the Abbé de Saint-Pierre (1658-1743), and the German philosopher, Immanuel Kant (1724-1804). Saint-Pierre's book, "Project of Perpetual Peace," he added, showed the change from the idea of humanizing war, preached by Grotius, to that of abolishing war altogether. And in Kant's "Perpetual Peace," he said, is to be found the most thoroughgoing formula based on the philosophy of peace.

He called special attention to the moral duty involved in Kant's concept of world peace, and pointed out that while the modern peace movement has not been limited to the Christian church, nevertheless it has been very largely a Christian movement. No treaty alone, he said, can guarantee permanent peace, and quoted the passage from Psalm 127: "Except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it."

Larger Gifts Listed From Individuals And Firms to Fund

Contributions of $500 and more, acknowledged by the Greater Boston Fund headquarters today, include:

Individuals

$10,000, Mrs. Louis A. Frothingham.
$4,400, Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Agoos.
$3,000, Mrs. William Inglis Morse.
$2,500, Mrs. Fred R. Hayward.
$1,600, Mr. and Mrs. Walter F. Earle.
$1,500, The Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; Mr. and Mrs. Sidney L. Sholley.
$1,300, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore L. Storer, Benjamin H. Swig.
$1,200, Prof. Julian L. Coolidge.
$1,050, Mrs. Ethel P. Cote.
$1,020, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred V. Kidder.
$1,002, F. R. Carnegie Steele.
$1,000, Dr. and Mrs. William E. Ladd, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hixon Meyer, Prof. and Mrs. George W. Pierce; Mrs. A. Kingsley Porter.
$998, Mrs. W. Rodman Peabody.
$900, Joseph Palais; Winchester-Arlington Golf Match.
$850, Mr. and Mrs. Abram Berkowitz, Mr. and Mrs. Stedman Buttrick; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur S. Johnson.
$800, Mrs. Elton G. Cushman; Lieut. and Mrs. John L. Grandin, Jr.; Alexander Whiteside.
$750, Mr. and Mrs. Lucius E. Thayer.
$700, Dr. and Mrs. Edward Harding; Lieut. Henry Lyman; Prof. Fred N. Robinson.
$625, Mrs. Lawrence Mayo and Lawrence S. Mayo.
$615, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley G. H. Fitch.
$600, Stephen P. Cabot, Mrs. Richard D. Fay; Grenville W. Fulson; James L. Madden; Mr. and Mrs. Willoughby H. Stuart, Jr.; Philip VerPlanck; Bentley W. Warren.
$550, Benjamin G. Rae.
$500, Charles Philip Beebe; Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Augustus Eustis; Mr. and Mrs. Patrick T. Jackson; H. Clyde Moore; Mr. and Mrs. George S. Mumford; Admah Newhart; Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Purington; Mrs. Walter F. Wattiers; David P. Wheatland; Mrs. William Whitman 3d; Mr. and Mrs. James Willing; Miss Mary P. Winsor.

Companies

$37,500, Boston Edison Company.
$5,000, United Air Lines.
$3,700, Hollingsworth & Whitney Company.
$3,500, Plymouth Rubber Company, Inc.
$2,250, Bendix Aviation Corporation.
$2,000, General Radio Company; Polaroid Corporation.
$1,900, Agoos Leather Companies, Inc.
$1,800, C. W. Whittier & Brother.
$1,750, J. S. Barnet & Sons, Inc.; Newtowne Manufacturing Company.
$1,500, Checker Taxi Co., Inc.; Rosenthal Brothers.
$1,450, Emile Bernat & Sons Company.
$1,400, Banner Tire Company.
$1,300, Plimpton Press.
$1,125, Eastern Air Lines, Inc.
$1,000, The Armstrong Company; Cline Charitable Fund; C. E. Hall & Sons, Inc., and employees; Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc.; Western Electric Company, Inc.
$750, Mass. Housing Assoc., Inc.
$600, Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc.
$500, Chelsea Clock Company; Consolidated Paper Box Co.; I. B. Evans Son Company; A. W. Perry, Inc.; United States Trust Company; Van Keuren Company.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy—Cold

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy with the lowest temperature near freezing tonight. Tuesday fair and continued rather cold with the highest temperatures about 43 degrees. Fresh diminishing to moderate winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy with temperatures slightly below freezing and snow flurries in the north and east portion tonight. Tuesday mostly cloudy with snow flurries and continued rather cold. Fresh winds.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy with temperatures near or slightly below freezing tonight and snow flurries in the Berkshires. Tuesday fair and continued rather cold.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Mostly cloudy with temperatures near or slightly below freezing tonight. Tuesday fair and continued rather cold.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 4:35 p. m.; height, 9.6 feet.
Tuesday, 5:16 a. m.; height, 8.5 feet.

Coal Must Be Described

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP)—Coal dealers, beginning Nov. 11, must give their customers full information about the kind of coal they buy.

An invoice, sales slip or receipt must be given each purchaser, the Office of Price Administration ruled today. OPA said the idea is "to aid in enforcement of ceiling prices."

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Party Nominees for Office In Tuesday's State Election

Party nominees seeking major State and national office at tomorrow's Massachusetts election are listed as follows in the order they appear on the State ballot:

Governor

Horace T. Cahill, Braintree, Lieutenant Governor (R).
Maurice J. Tobin, Mayor of Boston (D).
Henning A. Blomen, Cambridge, 1942 nominee, Socialist Labor.
Guy S. Williams, Worcester, 1942 nominee, Prohibition.

Lieutenant Governor

Robert F. Bradford, Cambridge, District Attorney, Middlesex County (R).
John B. Carr, Member of Somerville Board of Assessors (D).
Alfred Ericksen, Quincy, Prohibition.
George L. McGlynn, Springfield, 1942 nominee, Socialist Labor.

State Secretary

*Frederic W. Cook, Somerville (R).
Margaret M. O'Riordan, Boston, Vice-Chairman, Democratic State Committee (D).
Horace I. Hillis, Saugus, 1942 nominee for U. S. Senator, Socialist Labor.

State Treasurer

Fred J. Burrell, Medford, State Treasurer for eight months in 1920 (R).
John E. Hurley, Boston, former secretary to Paul A. Dever, (D).
Herbert Crabtree, Holyoke, 1942 State Auditor nominee, Socialist Labor.
Earle L. Smith, Wellesley, Prohibition.

State Auditor

*Thomas J. Buckley, Boston, (D).
Frank A. Goodwin, Fairhaven, former State Registrar of Motor Vehicles (R).
Gote Elvel Palmquist, Boston, 1942 State Treasurer nominee, Socialist Labor.

Attorney General

Clarence A. Barnes, Mansfield, Executive Councillor (R).
Francis E. Kelly, Boston, former Lieutenant Governor (D).
Fred E. Oelcher, Peabody, 1942 nominee, Socialist Labor.
Charles E. Vaughan, Brockton, Prohibition.

United States Senator

John H. Corcoran, Mayor of Cambridge (D).
Leverett Saltonstall, Newton, Governor (R).
Bernard G. Kelly, Springfield, 1942 Secretary of State nominee, Socialist Labor.
E. Tallmadge Root, Somerville, 1940 Governor nominee, Prohibition.

Representative in Congress

First District

John W. Heselton, Deerfield (R).
James P. McAndrews, Adams, State Senator (D).

Second District

Michael W. Albano, Springfield (D).
*Charles R. Clason, Springfield (R).

Third District

Wilfred F. Bacinet, Webster, former State Senator and Representative (R).
*Philip J. Philbin, Clinton (D).

Fourth District

*Pehr G. Holmes, Worcester (R).
Frank J. McGrail, Worcester, 1940 nominee (D).

Fifth District

*Edith Nourse Rogers, Lowell (R).
Milton A. Wesson, Lowell (D).

Sixth District

*George J. Bates, Salem (R).
John M. Bresnahan, Lynn (D).

Seventh District

Ernest Bentley, Winthrop (R).
*Thomas J. Lane, Lawrence (D).

Eighth District

*Angier L. Goodwin, Melrose (R).
Frederick W. McDermott, Medford, former State Representative (D).

Ninth District

*Charles L. Gifford, Barnstable (R).
William McAuliffe, New Bedford (D).

Tenth District

William A. Carey, Boston City Councillor and 1942 nominee (D).
*Christian A. Herter, Boston (R).

Eleventh District

Lester W. Bowen, Somerville (R).
*James M. Curley, Boston (D).

Twelfth District

Henry J. Allen, Boston (R).
*John W. McCormack, Boston (D).

Thirteenth District

Andrew T. Clancy, Brockton (D).
*Richard B. Wigglesworth (R).

Fourteenth District

*Joseph W. Martin, Jr., North Attleboro (R).
Edmond P. Talbot, former Mayor of Fall River (D).

Executive Council

First District

Joseph P. Clark, Jr., 1942 nominee (D).
Roger Keith, Brockton (R).

Second District

*Clayton L. Havey, Boston (R).
Samuel George Thorner, 1942 nominee (D).

Third District

*Frank A. Brooks, Concord (R).

Fourth District

*John J. Sawtelle, Boston (D).

Fifth District

Washington Cook, Haverhill (R).
Robert V. O'Sullivan, Lawrence (D).

Sixth District

Joseph M. Curley, Wakefield (D).
Victor A. Friend, Melrose (R).

Seventh District

James J. Marshall, Worcester (D).
*Michael J. O'Hara, Worcester (R).

Eighth District

James H. Buckley, Springfield (D).
*James S. Bulkley, Springfield (R).

*Incumbent.

Vermont and Maine Viewed Safe for Dewey in N. E. Area

By Edgar M. Mills

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New England is fighting Presidential territory, with only one day remaining before the voters head for the polls to mark their choice for President and State offices.

While Vermont is already conceded to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, and Maine is almost as sure to go Republican, the rest is considered open territory for either Governor Dewey or President Roosevelt.

New Hampshire, according to observers, is leaning toward Governor Dewey although the President is given a fighting chance. Massachusetts is considered a 50-50 State, with either Presidential nominee given a chance to carry its important 16 electoral votes.

Both Connecticut and Rhode Island are placed in the Roosevelt column by experts, although they concede Governor Dewey a chance to take Connecticut, and possibly Rhode Island. New England Republicans are expected to retain firm hold on five of the region's six gubernatorial posts.

Although only two of New England's six Governors are seeking new terms tomorrow, the G. O. P. strength is considered sufficient to win once more the Governorships in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont. In September Senator Horace A. Hildreth (R) was elected Governor of Maine.

Only in Rhode Island is the Democratic gubernatorial nominee given the edge today. Gov. J. Howard McGrath, seeking a third term, is looked upon by political experts as a winner over Norman D. MacLeod (R). East Providence manufacturer, although a Presidential victory in the State for Gov. Thomas E. Dewey might carry with it the G. O. P. State ticket.

In Connecticut Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin (R) is expected to be re-elected over former Gov. Robert A. Hurley (D), unless President Roosevelt carries the State by an unexpectedly heavy margin.

The Massachusetts gubernatorial contest is close, with Republican Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill given a slight edge over Mayor Tobin.

In New Hampshire Mayor Charles M. Dale of Portsmouth, Republican nominee for Governor, is considered leading Col. James J. Powers of Manchester. Vermont's Lieutenant Gov. Mortimer R. Proctor (R) will win the contest for Governor, defeating Dr. Ernest A. Bailey (D) of Barre.

United States Senators are being elected in four New England States—Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

The feature Senatorial contest in New England is that between Senator John A. Danaher (R) and Brien McMahon (D) in Connecticut.

The Connecticut Senator is given a slight edge, although if President Roosevelt gains a heavy margin Mr. McMahon, former Assistant United States Attorney General, may win.

New Hampshire's Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) also has been under attack as a pre-Pearl Harbor isolationist, but he is expected to win over Joseph J. Betley, Manchester City Solicitor.

In Vermont Senator George D. Aiken (R) is conceded a victory over Harry W. Witters, St. Johnsbury attorney.

In Massachusetts Governor Saltonstall is expected to run up a tremendous vote to win the United States Senator contest from Mayor John H. Corcoran (D) of Cambridge.

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Department of Child Growth Is Urged for Boston Schools

The following article gives further details of the Boston School Survey recently conducted by Dr. George D. Strayer and a staff of 26 educators from all over the country.

By Alice Myers

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Establishment of a Department of Child Growth and Development with a psychoeducational clinic as its central unit is recommended by the Strayer School Survey as a remedy for the outstanding deficiency it found in Boston's special education service. The deficiency is a lack of coordination among the agencies which are selecting candidates for the special services like lip-reading classes, disciplinary schools, or centers for the mentally defective.

The fact that there is at present no clearinghouse through which all children are referred has led to the misuse of many special classes, especially those for subnormal and delinquent children, according to the survey staff.

"These classes are now housing many children who never have had any thorough clinical study," they say. "It is a serious decision to make for the child who must be transferred to a special class. Only as a result of the best thinking, based on thorough study and conscientious evaluation, should any transferral be recommended."

Child Growth

The survey suggests that the present Bureau of Child Accounting which has well-trained people on its staff be turned into such a clearinghouse to be called the Department of Child Growth and Development.

Boston's special services which would be co-ordinated under this department include 75 special classes and four separate centers for the mentally handicapped; home instruction for the physically handicapped; the Horace Mann School for the Deaf; lip-reading classes for the hard of hearing; 15 classes for the conservation of eyesight; 236 speech improvement classes; and the M. Gertrude Godvin School, formerly the Disciplinary Day School for Boys. In addition, Boston should have remedial reading classes, and possibly a disciplinary day school for girls, according to the report.

The survey describes the home instruction of Boston's 785 physically handicapped as excellent and recommends only that the clerical load of the director be lightened so that more adequate records can be kept.

The Horace Mann School is reported as doing an excellent job for its 226 children and no changes are proposed.

Hard of Hearing

The picture in regard to the special classes for the hard of hearing is not quite so rosy. Some of the teachers lack the necessary training in lip-reading, children who need the classes are being skipped over for want of universal audiometer testing, and high school pupils are actually penalized for their deafness, because they receive no credit for attending lip-reading classes and are required to make up any work they miss while there.

Boston's eye-conservation classes are good as far as they go, but should be extended to the high school level, says the report.

The main problem in connection with speech improvement is lack of proper diagnosis, with the result that many children are taking speech instruction for whom it is a waste of time and vice versa. This would be remedied were the children selected through a central adjustment clinic.

Chief criticism in the chapter on Special Education is leveled at the classes for the mentally retarded, of whom there were 3,000 in 1943. Here again a large part of the difficulty lies in the lack of adequate testing. While a principal has the choice of referring a child to the Department of Educational Investigation or to the Director of Special Classes (between which, incidentally, there is no coordination) for testing, he can also refer a child to a special class without any testing if he wishes. The effect of the present method of selection, the survey found, has been to make these classes dumping grounds for "problem" pupils, many of whom are not mentally retarded at all.

Mostly Antiquated

As for the special class centers which house 500 children, the report declares that only one, the Lucy Stone, is not antiquated and outdated. It makes numerous recommendations for the reorganization of the Angell and Wells Centers, and completely condemns the Frances Willard Center. "The environment," it explains, "is definitely not one in which young girls should be allowed. Mentally incompetent girls are much more open to the dangers of vice and sex which exist on every side. The building itself is not decent for children to be housed in."

Necessity for thorough overhauling of the program of correction at the Godvin School is indicated, says the report, by the fact that a majority of its students have gone on to subsequent careers of delinquency or crime. In the opinion of the survey, this record serves to underline again the need for a central juvenile adjustment clinic.

Envoy



© Harris & Ewing

Lithgow Osborne

Who recently was appointed United States Ambassador to Norway.



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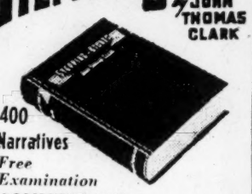
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Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats and Fats—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through P5 now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change. No more red stamps will be validated until Dec. 3.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8 through Z5, and also A5 through W5 in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid: good indefinitely. No more blue stamps then until Dec. 1.

Sugar—Stamps 30 through 33 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each: good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

Issuance of sugar for home canning ended Oct. 31. A new program for home canning will be announced Jan. 1.

Fuel Oil—Aug. 31, 1945, last day for Period Four and Period Five coupons of 1943-44 issue. Period I coupons of 1944-45 issue now valid. All coupons worth 10 gallons a unit.

Gasoline "A"—No. 11A coupons for three gallons each now valid; expire Nov. 8.

Applications for new "A" coupons, valid Nov. 9, now available at local ration boards.

Serially numbered B4, B5, C4 and C5 coupons now good for five gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1, 2, and 3 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration bookholders. "A" bookholders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Workers Returning to Plants Seized by Army in Midwest

DETROIT, Nov. 6 (AP)—Ending their three-day strike, members of the Mechanics Educational Society of America began returning to work today in Detroit and Toledo plants closed by the dispute.

Between 11,000 and 14,000 strikers were ordered by union officials to return to their jobs in 52 Detroit and Toledo plants.

The back-to-work call was issued yesterday by the M. E. S. A. National President, George White, and the National Secretary, Matthew Smith, after a conference with Maj. Daniel L. Doln, Army labor adviser.

No announcement was made as to terms for settlement of the dispute, which started Oct. 24 in the Electric Auto-Lite Co. plant at Toledo and led to Army seizure of eight Toledo factories Saturday, but a statement signed by Mr. White and Mr. Smith advised union members the settlement "is considered adequate."

Lieut. Max Harrelson said at Toledo preliminary reports showed the return of workers was "very good" in eight manufacturing units seized by the Army under a presidential order.

The stoppages stemmed from discharge of six M. E. S. A. employees at the Electric Auto-Lite Co. Company spokesmen said discharge of the six employees was required under terms of a contract with the United Automobile Workers, affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, which holds bargaining rights for the department in which they worked.

Mr. Smith maintained that the U. A. W.-C. I. O. obtained the men's discharge because they recently had switched affiliation from that union to the M. E. S. A.

No comment was available from U. A. W. officials.

The eight companies seized by an executive order of President Roosevelt are Baker Brothers, Inc.; Willys-Overland Motors, Inc.; Great Lakes Stamping & Manufacturing Company; Ohio Tool & Dye Company; the Inshield Products Company; the Crescent Engineering Corporation; the Toledo Steel Tube Company; and Wayne Metal Products Company.

G. M. Dispute

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP)—The Labor Department on Nov. 4 certified to the National War Labor Board a dispute involving 254,000 workers in 70 General Motors Corporation plants.

Involved is a proposal by the United Automobile Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations that union members taking leave from the company to take Government jobs be allowed to accumulate seniority during their absence.

The department also certified to the NWLB a dispute at the Curtiss-Wright Corporation, Lambert Field, St. Louis, Mo., where the International Association of Machinists, American Federation of Labor, is discussing with the company hours, overtime, wages, vacations, and grievance procedure. Ten thousand workers are involved.

Bulgaria-Romania To Get U. S. Envoys

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP)—The State Department has decided to send political representatives to the former Axis satellites, Bulgaria and Romania, it was learned Nov. 4.

Maynard B. Barnes is slated to go to Bulgaria and Burton Berry, American Consul General at Istanbul, Turkey, is to go to Romania. Each will have the personal rank of minister.

The War Department is still working on appointments to the Allied control commissions.

No action has yet been taken on permitting Bulgarian and Romanian representatives to come to Washington.

While dispatch of the two United States representatives does not mean establishment of formal diplomatic relations with Bulgaria and Romania, it is an opening step in that direction.

Latin Americas to Submit Own Air Program

CHICAGO, Nov. 6 (AP)—A new division of delegations confronted the International Civil Aviation Conference today with the decision of 19 Latin-American Republics to join in submitting a plan for a world authority limited to technical matters and retaining as a basic proposition bilateral negotiation of air rights.

The Latin-American countries yesterday adopted unanimously a plan for consideration by the Conference along with the proposals of the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom and New Zealand-Australia.

This proposal, as outlined in a statement of general principles prepared for the group by its Secretary, Luis Machado, a technical adviser of the Cuban Election, appears to have these obvious differences with other plans:

It is opposed to any economic control such as envisioned in the British Empire drafts, and on its face would not grant the "right of innocent passage" (operational or commercial stops) proposed by this country. There was strong evidence, however, that the Latin-American bloc could be brought to some compromise which would achieve the United States' aim.

It joins members of the British Commonwealth of Nations in opposition to a proposal for an interexecutive council of 15 members and proposes instead that each country have an equal voice. On that point there is evidence that the Unitd States is ready to negotiate.

Dissatisfaction of the Latin-American countries with some portions of the United States proposal, while maintaining their historic support, has been in evidence since the draft was placed before the meeting Thursday.

Paralleling the reports of a Latin-American bloc to oppose infringement upon "sovereign rights" have been indications that some of the smaller countries might join that cause, although it was not known how far they might go in organizing such support.

The conference organization is complete and the work of technical committees has been started. Because of the election, however, there was a general feling that full speed might not be reached until later in the week.

They Put 'Sir' in Serve

LONDON, Nov. 6. Reuter.—Brig. Gen. A. C. Critchley, Director General of British Overseas Airways Corporation, said in a public address that Britain will beat America in the postwar civil aviation race because Americans have no real idea of service to the passengers as Great Britain understands it.

General Critchley stressed the importance of selecting and training of personnel for civil aviation. He said B. O. A. C. now is flying twice as many miles as it did in 1938 with only a small increase in personnel.

Soft Coal Stocks Lowest in 2 Years

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP)—Stocks of bituminous coal as the heating season got under way were "millions of tons" below levels of the two preceding war years, the Solid Fuels Administration reported today.

It said that on Oct. 1 consumers' supplies totaled 64,905,000 tons, as compared with 72,866,000 tons the same date last year and 87,311,000 tons in 1942.

An average of 43 days' supply was on hand at the start of last month. This was the same as at the beginning of September.

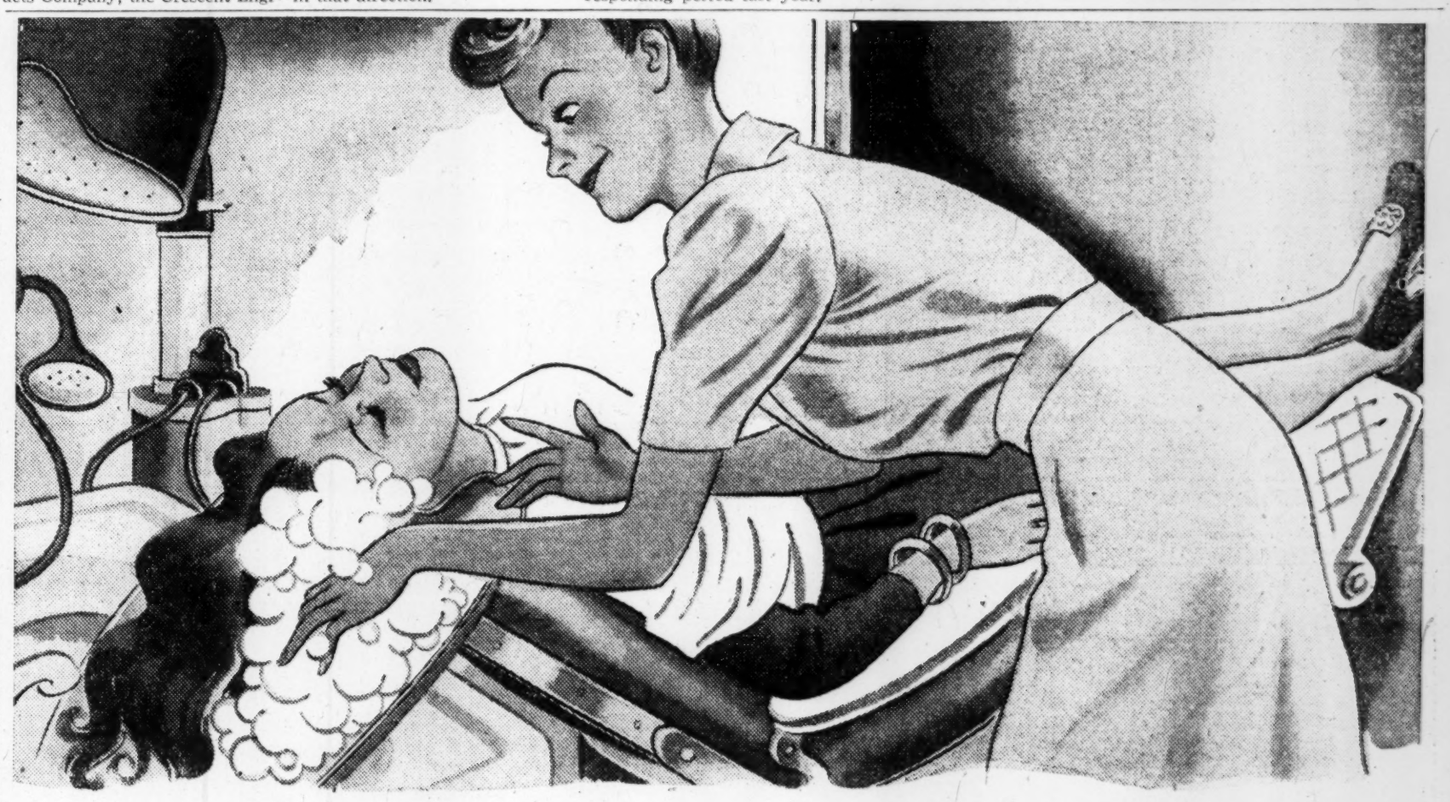
In two critical Southern Appalachian mining districts—7 and 8 in Virginia, West Virginia, Eastern Kentucky and part of Tennessee—production of soft coal amounted to 103,256,000 tons from April 1 to Oct. 21. This was 78,000 tons less than in the corresponding period last year.

With cream all through and Vitamin D
The Children's Milk is the milk for me!



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BORDEN'S HOMOGENIZED VITAMIN D "The Children's Milk"



When half a head is better than one . . .

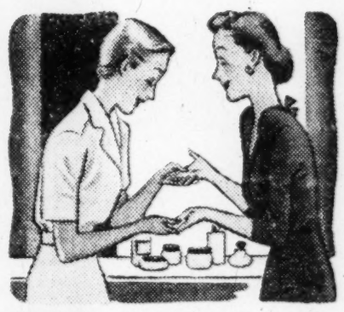
No woman likes to use her head—as a proving ground. But there are certain facts that can't be determined satisfactorily unless women's heads *are* used.

When a new shampoo comes into our Beauty Clinic—for instance—we try it on squads of testers.

Half a head is cleansed with the new product: the other half with a standard preparation which we know gives highly satisfactory results.

Will the new product leave hair as glossy, leave the scalp as healthy and clean as our standard shampoo? Only after an impartial jury votes "Yes," is the new product acceptable.

Is there a possibility that a permanent wave might be affected by the new preparation? If so, we give fresh permanents, right in our Beauty Clinic, after the tests have been completed. A thoroughly skilled beauty operator is part of our regular staff.



Our "feel-testers" don't know which hand has had lotion rubbed on. They simply vote: "This hand feels smoother." That's how we judge the efficacy of hand creams.

Beauty you can contrive!

Our beauty experts are particularly interested in things you can do at home to improve your own appearance.

The way you scrub your scalp, when shampooing; the way you twist a pin curl; the way you brush your hair, or comb it, or turn it, when you're doing it up—these are the things we study, so that we can tell you what to do and what not to do.

You've no idea how long and painstakingly we study home manicuring techniques, for instance, before we prepare a single article on the care of nails.

Why, we had some sixty women of different ages and occupations come up to our Beauty Clinic and do their nails here, just to see what errors they made. On the basis of this evidence, we were able to report, in the pages of Good Housekeeping, the most common manicuring mistakes and how to correct them—so that your hands could get better care at home.

During one series of tests on a beauty preparation, representatives of the manufacturer stayed around and observed our methods for three whole months!

They wanted to decide whether we were right—whether this long and costly procedure would bring to light facts that could be discovered in no other way. If so, they planned to follow our example and install a practical beauty workshop, themselves.

P. S. They did.

Ladies, such goings-on aren't confined to our Beauty Clinic. They're typical of the way we do fact-finding for every department of Good Housekeeping.



We encourage women to experiment when choosing a face powder shade . . . but we use Beauty Clinic findings to help guide such experiments.

And we go to such lengths for a very good reason: to deserve your continued faith. To that same end we make you this pledge—a pledge we intend to make with every issue of Good Housekeeping that comes off the presses:

That at no time, and not for any reason, or any profit, will any page of Good Housekeeping—editorial or advertising—trade unfairly on your trust.



ARE YOU IN THE WAR 100%?

• Every man or woman in the armed services is in the war 100%. Does *your* war effort add up to 100%? *Check up and see!* If you do these things regularly—score 10% each. If sometimes—score 5% each.

Do Red Cross or other volunteer work?	☐ %
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Observe ceiling prices, always pay ration points?	☐ %
Can, preserve, and save food?	☐ %
Buy nothing you do not need?	☐ %
Write often and cheerfully to Servicemen?	☐ %
Have a Victory Garden?	☐ %
Repeat no rumors, guard your talk?	☐ %
TOTAL	☐ %

Good Housekeeping



The Homemakers' Bureau of Standards

Guaranteed by Good Housekeeping

We give this seal to no one—the product that has it, earns it.

FOR VICTORY ★ BUY U. S. WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

Winkler Etchings on Display At the Boston Public Library

By Dorothy Adlow

Through November, etchings by John W. Winkler will be on exhibition at the Boston Public Library. An Austrian by birth, Mr. Winkler came to this country when a young man. He was attracted to the West and eventually to San Francisco, where he studied the art of etching. He settled down to portray the Chinese quarter. By the time he was 33, he had already executed eight dozens of prints.

Characteristic scenes caught his eye and he depicted them with the clarity which has characterized his technique from his earliest work. He made most of the pictures fearlessly, directly on the plate, working with concentrated fervor. He seemed to have an intuitive grasp of the rules requisite in preparing a plate for biting. The impressions came off luminously, freely, and descriptively accurate. He worked in a manner comparable to Whistler's earlier technique, the Thames series and the plates of Paris.

The Winkler etchings are compact with material of "human interest." Sympathetically he represents the little shopkeepers preparing and peddling their wares. He portrays their shabby surroundings and accumulations of merchandise. He makes a point of the crowded conditions. The prints dwell upon impoverishment and struggle, but without any sordid accent or didactic purpose. There is a passive acknowledgment of the strain of competition, the limitations of small profits, the acceptance of a very moderate standard of living. They bespeak a special kind of pageantry that existed for a certain type of artist a few decades ago in slum and tenement districts. Poverty was still a topic that was poetically rousing. These artists may have been the heralds, who knows, of the housing projects of our own time.

Here are some subjects that typify the Winkler repertoire: "Fruit Stall," "Delicatessen Booth," "Ginger Shop," "Basket Maker," "Shrimp Wagon," "Sacramento Street," "Chow Seller," "Oakland Estuary," "Wharves from Telegraph Hill."

* * *

Natural History Exhibits

There are some small exhibits at the New England Museum of Natural History. Objects from the Pacific Islands are displayed in the lobby, and a special collection of illustrated volumes in the library.

On view are some interesting products of native crafts of New Guinea. These have been sent recently by an American in the armed service. A group of carved pigs is the most novel of the exhibits. The pig is apparently one of the few animals known to the natives of this region.

These wood carvings approximate the living model in the manner of primitive sculpture. They are defined in geometric contour, solid and cylindrical. The figures are adorned with incised patterns of elementary design, reminiscent of the prehistoric ideograms from which civilized writing descended. The incised lines have been traced out with white paint. The similarity of the figures shows how primitives conform strictly to traditions. Individualism of expression as we know it and foster it is a product of artificial cultivation. Another item from New Guinea is a grass skirt with fringe fibers dyed in clear and bright color.

There is another display of articles collected more than 75 years ago on the Marshall Islands. These come from a collection presented to the Museum by James M. Hunnewell. The objects were gathered by his grandfather. They include some handsome panels of bark cloth decorated with stained dotted motifs. Here is an indigenous craft that has been developed through patience and ingenuity. Tree bark can serve a textile purpose beautifully when stretched, beaten, treated, and adorned properly. The dotted pattern is reminiscent of the designs developed by the Javanese for their wax resist batiks. There are some mats, also on display, woven from fibers of bark.

The library display consists of early juvenile books on the subject of natural history. Illustrated with engravings, the texts treat the learned subjects in the quaint manner which prevailed a century or two ago. Most of the volumes are conversations in which a polite discourse between teacher and pupil unfolds the lesson in botany, ornithology, entymology, zoology, or mineralogy.

There is also on display a fine large volume by Jacob L'Admiral on entymology, illustrated with large engravings naturalistically colored.

New Films at Keith's

"Irish Eyes Are Smiling," a Technicolor musical, with a cast that includes June Haver, Dick Haymes, and Monty Woolley, arrives today at the Keith Memorial. The story is a romance set against the background of Broadway just before World War I. Maxie Rosenbloom, Anthony Quinn, and Beverly Whitney are among the players.

The other new feature is "In the Meantime, Darling," a story about wives who follow their soldier husbands from camp to camp until the men go overseas. Jeanne Crain and Frank Latimer head a cast which includes Eugene Pallette and Mary Nash.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Etchings of John W. Winkler. Through November.
Charles Childs, 169 Newbury Street—Group of paintings by masters.
Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Exhibition of water colors by Brian Truelove. Through Nov. 11.
Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Exhibition of recent portraits by Frederick E. Wallace. Through Nov. 10.
Holman's Print Shop 5a Park Street—Engravings, etchings, and old maps.
Houghton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge—Four modern American illustrators.
The Institute of Modern Art, 138 Newbury Street—"La Vie Francaise." Pictures by Edouard Vuillard and Pierre Bonnard, also color lithographs. Through Nov. 11.
Samuel Adams School, 37 Province Street—Exhibition of modern pantings.
Stuart Art Gallery, 455 Stuart Street—Exhibition of "Self-Taught Painters." Through Nov. 23.
Today's Art Gallery, 176 Newbury Street—Paintings by Moise Kisling. Through Nov. 11.
The Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Pictures of California by Paul Laurtiz. Through Nov. 10.
Fogg Museum of Art, Cambridge—Water colors by Winslow Homer; miscellaneous objects of Winthrop Bequest.
Museum of Fine Arts—Exhibition of Sport in American Art. Through Dec. 10. Contemporary American water colors; modern British and French prints; early prints of the Netherlands; etchings by Jacques Callot. Museum hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., daily; 1:30 to 5:30 Sundays; closed Mondays.

Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Fitchburg: Fitchburg Art Center—Exhibition of pictures by Leon Hovespian.
Pittsfield: The Berkshire Museum—Exhibition of oils by Emma Fordyce MacRae, lent by Studio Guild of New York. Through November.

Collaborators on New Comedy



Lisa, Graphic House

John P. Marquand and George S. Kaufman

Whose stage version of "The Late George Apley" comes to the Plymouth tonight.

Seats for 'Sweet Land'

At the Colonial box office sale begins today for seats for "Sing Out, Sweet Land," opening at that theater, Nov. 13.

Opening Tonight

At the Plymouth—"The Late George Apley," comedy by John P. Marquand and George S. Kaufman, based on Mr. Marquand's novel. Leo G. Carroll plays the title roll. Percy Waram, Janet Beecher, and Margaret Dale have prominent roles. Max Gordon is the producer. Mr. Kaufman directed. Stewart Chaney designed the settings.

Carroll Glenn, Violinist, In Boston Debut

Carroll Glenn, violinist, making her first Boston appearance in Jordan Hall on Saturday afternoon with Sanford Schlussel, pianist, assisting, presented the Sonata in B minor, No. 1, by Bach, the Concerto in D minor by Sibelius, the "Poème," op. 25, by Chausson, the Sonatina (Mexican rhythms) by Chavez, the C sharp minor Prelude by Gershwin, arr. Heifetz, the Improvisation by Kabelewsky, and the Tzigane by Ravel.

Speaking of appearance, Miss Glenn was a slender, lithesome figure in a black gown, the skirt full length to the door, with ever so slight a trail, her face not of too sharp feature, well-rounded cheek framed in the mode of the day, meditative of expression; a collar that circled full around and carried down the gold of her hair, sleeves all the way to a white wrist. Add the gleam of the violin at her neck and the flash of the jewelled bow under her hand, and you have a platform study that does not come to view every day.

Then listen to her playing, you have an executant reasserting the position of women in the world of the violin, which has been too much set back of late. The lapse, though, has probably been owing not so much to the hesitancy of the musician as to the neglect and unconcern of the public. The audience of this matinee gave evidence that we are again taking an interest in the feminine outlook. The masculine mechanical expertness that has been so highly admired and magnified is not the whole story.

Miss Glenn has all the brilliance in execution, all the style in phrasing, and all the diversity in tone coloring and in shading that anyone can show in these great days of the recitalist. She is a little reserved on the emotional side, perhaps, though she is by no means cold. She can handle old-school matter, like the Bach Sonata, and she can swing through the powerful finale of the Sibelius Concerto in a manner grand and masterful enough.

If the "Poème" of Chausson is not the sentimental thing to her that it is to most performers, we shall have to let her have her convictions. But when the question is of amusing effects, as in the Sonatina of Chavez, or wild and stormy ones, as in the Tzigane of Ravel, she takes us along. **W. P. T.**

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News, VLG6, 9.61 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News, XGOY, 9.84 meg., 31.4 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—From the Merchant Navy Club, GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—6:47 p. m.—Program in English, 15.2 meg., 19.7 m.
Caracas—7:00 p. m.—Comedy based on Venezuelan customs, YV5RN, 4.92 meg., 60.9 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—As Seen From Scotland, GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Comments in English, 11.94 meg., 25.11 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English, PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—The Story of Phosphorous, GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.
Melbourne—9:45 p. m.—News, Talks; Music, VLC7, 11.84 meg., 2.53 m.
Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—The English Hour, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music, OAX4Z, 6.06 meg., 31.03 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—Johnny Canuck's Revue, GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Salon Orchestra, Director Mo. Jose Molina Pinillos, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Arriving Today on the Screen



Dick Haymes and June Haver

In "Irish Eyes Are Smiling," now at Keith Memorial

La Meri in New York

La Meri and her Natya Dancers will present the Hindu ballet, "Gauba's Journey to Paradise," and a group of Spanish-American dances, including dances of Argentina, the Philippines, Cuba, Mexico, Panama and Chile, at the Ethnologic Theater, 110 East 59th Street, on Tuesday and Wednesday at 9 p. m.

Radio Political Addresses Tonight

Republican

4:30 p. m.—WNAC—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, recording.
6:45 p. m.—WHDH—Lieut. Gov. Cahill, candidate for Governor.
7:45 p. m.—WNAC—Speakers: Gov. Saltonstall; Lieut. Gov. Cahill; Robert T. Bradford.
9:45 p. m.—WNAC—State Committee.
11:00 p. m.—WEEI, WHDH, WBZ WNAC—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey.
11:45 p. m.—WBZ—State Committee speakers.

Democratic

3:00 p. m.—WNAC—Robert E. Hannegan, recording of Nov. 2 address.
6:25 p. m.—WHDH—Howard Mumford Jones, for Massachusetts Independent Voters Committee.
6:30 p. m.—WEEI—Private P. A. Guthrie, for Roosevelt.
6:30 p. m.—WNAC—Tobin for Governor.
6:40 p. m.—WEEI—Tobin for Governor.
8:00 p. m.—WBZ—Dorothy Thompson.
8:15 p. m.—WNAC—Cong. McCormack; Rep. Cappucci; Cornelius J. Ryan, for Roosevelt.
8:45 p. m.—WMEX—War Veterans speaking for Roosevelt.
9:30 p. m.—WNAC—Cong. James M. Curley.
10:00 p. m.—WEEI, WHDH, WBZ, WNAC—Democratic National Committee Rally. Speakers: President Roosevelt and others. [These programs are subject to change]

Miss Anderson In Recital At Symphony Hall

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Nobody knows what to expect from Marian Anderson, the contralto, except that she will always be something different from what she was the last time; and so it proved again at her recital in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, with Franz Rupp assisting at the piano. On her program was an aria, Parto, from Mozart's "Titus"; and what did that mean? The event showed that Miss Anderson will tackle the biggest problem in mezzo soprano singing anyone can bring along, and that she will solve it, too.

What we had was a voice singing music equivalent to an aria of Elvira from "Don Giovanni," and for once mastering it. Here the impossible range was traversed from high to low, not a weak note nor a forced note up or down, and the melody told off in the Mozartean style, without compromises. The "Titus" scene was placed at the important spot, half way through and just before the intermission, matters of smaller concern leading up to it; and something for people to talk about at the pause.

Of further interest and surprise was Miss Anderson's treatment of French songs, old recital standbys of Faure—"Automne" and "Après un Rêve"—and of Debussy—"La Chevelure" and "Fantoches." These were not presented in the ordinary way at all; for instead of being considered in the light of something for a singer with accompanist, they were viewed as pieces of music for voice and piano. The melodies were set forth with purpose of blending vocal with instrumental tone. An effect that has come about heretofore rather by chance, came this time by obvious design; and no doubt it was exactly what the composers intended. That is what their originality in part consists of. The thing did not occur in Miss Anderson's study of Debussy's Air of Lia from "L'Enfant Prodigue," which is composed more in the old-time manner.

An odd sort of confection served the artist for beginning the recital, "Il Lamento di Arianna," fixed up from Monteverdi material by Respighi. It is perhaps a helpful vocalise for Miss Anderson to warm up on; it also represents, no doubt, a good deal of scholarship, but its lugubriousness is excessive, its pomposity monotonous. In happy contrast there followed songs by Schubert; then, Mozart and the French. Affairs closed with the usual Negro spirituals.

Drummond to Talk Over Station WCOP

J. Roscoe Drummond, Chief of The Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor, will be heard in exclusive radio commentaries on the progress of the election reports to be given over Station WCOP starting at 8:05, election night.

Mr. Drummond will be heard, thereafter, at 9:15 p. m., 10:45, 11:45, 12:50 a. m., and at specified periods thereafter as the final results are tabulated.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Tomorrow the World," by James Gow and Arnaud d'Usseau. Featuring Stephen Chase and Barbara Robbins. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)
Wilbur—"In Bed We Cry," by Ilka Chase. Presented by John C. Wilson. Featuring Ilka Chase, Frederic Tozere and Paul McGrath. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)
Plymouth—"The Late George Apley," presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Leo G. Carroll and Janet Beecher. 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Monday evening concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Janie," Ann Harding and Joyce Reynolds, Edward Arnold. 3:10, 6:15, 9:25. "Secret Mission," Carla Lehmann. 1:50, 5, 8:10.
Fenway—"Till We Meet Again," Ray Milland, Barbara Britton. 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. "The Great Moment," Joel McCrea, Betty Field. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:20.
Keith Memorial—"Irish Eyes are Smiling," June Haver, Dick Haymes and Monty Woolley. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 6:55, 9:50. "In the Meantime, Darling," Jeanne Crain. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:40, 8:25.
Kenmore—"Once Upon a Time," Cary Grant, Janet Blair. 2:57, 6:22, 9:47. "Days of Glory." 1:20, 4:45, 8:10.
Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:15, 6, 8:45. (Last day.)
Metropolitan—"The Conspirators," Hedy Lamarr, Paul Henreid. 10:05 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40 9:30. "Dark Mountain," Robert Lowery, Ellen Drew. 11:55 a. m., 2:50, 5:40 8:30.
Modern—"Big Noise," Laurel and Hardy. 10:40 a. m., 1:45, 4:50, 8. "Wing and a Prayer," Don Ameche, Dana Andrews. 9:05 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:15, 9:20.
Orpheum—"The Mark of the Whistler," Richard Dix. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:50, 8:50. "Marriage Is a Private Affair," Lana Turner. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:50, 7, 10:02.
Paramount—"Till We Meet Again," Ray Milland, Barbara Britton. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "The Great Moment," Joel McCrea, Betty Field. 11:05 a. m., 2:05, 5:05, 8:05.
RKO-Boston—"The Merry Monahans," Donald O'Connor, Peggy Ryan, Jack Oakie. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:25, 10:15. Stage Show: 12:20, 3:15, 6:10, 9:05.
Scollay—"Casanova Brown," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 3:35, 6:35, 9:30. "San Fernando Valley," Roy Rogers, Dale Evans. 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:15, 8:15.
State—"The Mark of the Whistler," Richard Dix. 11:38 a. m., 2:45, 5:52, 8:59. "Marriage Is a Private Affair," Lana Turner. 12:40, 3:48, 6:55, 10:02.
South Station Theater—"Late March of Time," "Jan Garber's Band," "War Time Fishermen," "National and War News," Comedy. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to midnight.
Telepix—"March of Time — Germany," "Skiing," "Americans in England," "Canine Burlesque," "Mexican Majesty," "Corsica," "Digest of World News," two cartoons. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.
Uptown—"Casanova Brown," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:35. "Mademoiselle Fifi," Simone Simon, Kurt Kruger. 2:35, 5:30, 8:20.
Washington Street Olympia—"Casanova Brown," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:40. San Fernando Valley," Dale Evans, Roy Rogers. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Casanova Brown." "Mask of Dimitrios." 1:45, 7:45.
Allston: "Secret Command." "Kansas City Kitty." 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Janie." "Crime by Night."
Regent: "Bathing Beauty." "Hat-check Honey."
BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Bathing Beauty." "Jungle Woman." 1:45. Continous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "The Seventh Cross." "Greenwich Village." 1:50, 7:50.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "The Seventh Cross." "Meet the People." "March of Time's Americans All."
Coolidge Corner: "The Song of Bernadette."
Cleveland Circle: "Greenwich Village." "Mademoiselle Fifi." 1:45, 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Wing and a Prayer." "The Big Noise." 1:45, 8.
Harvard: "I Love a Soldier." "Candlelight in Algeria." 2, 8.
University: "Casanova Brown." 1:35, 4:50, 8:10. "The Falcon in Mexico." 3:15, 6:35, 9:50.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Step Lively." 3:33, 8:25. "Invisible Man's Revenge." 2:08, 7, 10:02.
Park: "The Scarlet Pimpernel." "Week End in Havana."
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Greenwich Village." "Roger Touhy, Gangster." 1:30, 7:45.
MALDEN—Granada: "Janie." 3, 6:10, 9:20. "The Last Ride." 1:58, 5:08, 8:18.
Auditorium: "Dragon Seed." Selected Short Subjects.
Mystic: "Song of the Open Road." 3:12, 8:12. "Roger Touhy, Gangster." 1:52, 7, 9:30.
Maplewood: "Double Indemnity." 3:04, 9:04. "She's a Soldier Too." 1:52, 7:52.
Strand: "Meet the People." "Black Magic."
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Casanova Brown." "Mask of Dimitrios." 1:45, 7:45.
MEDFORD—Medford: "Christmas Holiday." "She Is a Soldier, Too."
Fellsway: "Double Indemnity." "Ladies of Washington."
MELROSE—Melrose: "I Love a Soldier." "Invisible Man's Revenge."
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Greenwich Village." "Roger Touhey, Gangster."
NEWTON—Paramount: "Janie." "The Last Ride." 2, 8.
QUINCY — Capitol: "Casanova Brown." "Pearl of Death."
Strand: "Cry of the Werwolf." "The Soul of a Monster."
Alhambra: "Janie." "The Last Ride."
SOUTH WELMOUTH—Cameo: "Bathing Beauty." "Chinese Cat." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Curse of the Cat People." 2:05, 7:50. "Sensations of 1945." 3:24, 9:09.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "Casanova Brown." "Mask of Dimitrios."
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Once Upon a Time." "Scarlet Claw."
Coolidge Corner: "In Society." "The Imposter."
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Dragon Seed." "Battle for the Marianas." "March of Time."
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Greenwich Village." "Roger Touhy, Gangster."
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Story of Dr. Wassell." "Yank Ahoy."

Radio Timetable

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	"Women of America";	Robert E Hannegan, recording, Nov. 2 speech	Irish Melodies
3:15	"Tena & Tim"; sk.	Hollywood Star Time..	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Smoothies"; vocal trio	News service
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	"Easy Rhythm"	Pepper Young's Family	Musical Roundup	Political talk
3:45	Studio program	Music; Listen, Milady	"Right to Happiness"		Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Dorothy Myles, Melody in Sky; songs	Popular music; songs..	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news.	News; 'Al Donahue's Or.
4:15		Newscasts	Stella Dallas; sketch	Jane Cowl; talk	Sheep Fields' Orch.
4:30	Talk about children	News commentator	"Lorenzo Jones'; sketch	Gov Thos E Dewey; recording, Nov. 4 speech	Jan Garber's Orch.
4:45	Help Wanted; N'ws	"Hop Harrigan"; drama	"Widder Brown"; sk		J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies; Evelyn Howe	"Terry and the Pirates"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Horace Heidt's Or
5:15		"Dick Tracy"; sketch..	"Portia Faces Life"; sk	"Chick Carter"; sk.	Cowboy Songs
5:30	"Note for Victory"	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	Cowboy Songs
5:45	"Inside MGM"; int.	"Captain Midnight"; sk	"Front Page Farrell"; sk	"Tom Mix"; sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Jack Rogers, songs	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; music
6:15	L. Murray's music	Newscasts; Political ..	Embarkation Port Band	Sports Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30	Political speakers.	"Jerry and Sky"	"Pleasure Parade"	Political talk	Political talk
6:45	News; J. Harsch	Political talks; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Horace Heidt's Show..	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Political talk
7:15	Hedda Hopper, talk	Horace Heidt's Show..	News of the World	Political speaker	Political speaker
7:30	Bob Hawk's 'Taks	"The Lone Ranger"; dr.	Dick Preston; songs	Political speaker	Bill Carey, political
7:45	to the Yanks'	"The Lone Ranger"; dr.	Frontier Headlines	Republican State Com.	Clem Norton, talk
8:00	"Vox Pop"; inter.	News commentator	Dorothy Thompson	Cecil Brown, news	Political speakers
8:15	"Vox Pop"; inter.	"Lum n' Abner"; sk	Dorothy Thompson	Democratic State Com.	Eddie Barry's Orchestra
8:30	"Gay Nineties Revue"; songs; News	"Blind Date," with Arlene Francis, m. c.	Gladys Swarthout, gst.	"Sherlock Holmes"; dr;	Political speakers
8:45			Howard Barlow's Orch.	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	Political speakers
9:00	Theater: Frank Morgan; Margaret O'Brien co-star in "The Pied Piper"	"David Harding, Counterspy"; dramatization	Jose Iturbi, pianist; Donald Voorhees Orch.	Gabriel Heatter, news; "Screen Test"	Classical Album; Mac-Dowell: Suite 2
9:15		Gene Kruna's Orch.	"Information Please";	Democratic State Com.	Classical Album; Mac-Dowell: Suite 2
9:30		Band; Story Teller	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Republican State Com.	
9:45					
10:00	F. D. Roosevelt; Democratic Nat'l Committee; other speakers	Franklin D. Roosevelt; Democratic National Committee; other speakers	Franklin D. Roosevelt; Democratic National Committee; other speakers	Franklin D. Roosevelt; Democratic National Committee; speakers .. Democratic Nat'l Com.	News service
10:15					Duke Ellington's Orch..
10:30					Art Jarret's Orch.
10:45					Guy Lombardo's Orch.
11:00	Gov. Thos. Dewey	Gov. Thomas E. Dewey.	Gov. Thomas E. Dewey	Gov. Thomas E. Dewey.	Freddie Martin's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam".	Presenting H. Horlick..	Weather; Bump Hadley	News service	Red Nichols' Orch.
11:30	News; Rideout ..	Fishermen's Program ..	Francis E. Keily, Pol.	Political speaker	Day's End; music
11:45	Musical program	"Aloha"; News	Republican State Com.	"Tobin for Governor"	Day's End; music

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical program	News; Dress Parade	Music; Weather; Music	
7:15	News; Herb Lewis	News report	Musical num. Weather;	News comments	
7:30	Music; Var'y; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News commentators	"Happy Hank"; songs	New England Pellowship Service
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	"Ranger Joe's Ranch"	"Musical Clock"	
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup..	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Church in the Wildwood	The Wax Museum	George & Dixie; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore; Music	Jesting With Jesters	News commentator	Louise Morgan	Musical Timetable
8:45	Music; News	Musical Moments; News	"The Music Box"	Louise Morgan, weather	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	"The Breakfast Club";	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air:	"The Breakfast Club";	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	Quiz program	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Gateway to Music	"The Breakfast Club";	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; music
9:45	WEEI Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club";	Chet Gaylord program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News
10:00	Valiant Lady	Dramatic sketch	"Lora Lawton"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Dramatic sketch
10:15	"Light of World"	Drama; Variety Show	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Organ recital
10:30	"Changing World"	Fishermen's program ..	Studio speaker	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Musical program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00	"Amanda"; sketch	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Road of Life"; sketch	News service	"Voice of Experience"
11:15	Second Husband ..	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Rosemary"; sketch	New England Cupboard	"Mystery Melody" with
11:30	Bright Horizons ..	News commentator	"Now, Voyager"; drama	Tobin for Governor"	John Kiley, organ
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Jack Berch's Boys	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Organ	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	'Glamour Manor,' starring Cliff Arquette	News; Marvin Behrens,	Boake Carter, news	Bob Gregory and His
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk.		"Midday Melodies"	News service	Cactus Cowboys; News
12:30	"Helen Trent"; sk.	Farm and Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Farm and Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	The Wax Museum	Lester Smith, news	Italian melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"; sk.	"Off the Record"	The Wax Museum	"Terry's House Party";	American Legion Aux.
1:30	B. Fiven, news	"Off the Record"	"Luncheon With Salvy"	Jimmy Fidler, talk	Curtain Time With Mar-
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's program	Carl Caruso, news	American Woman's Jury	guerite Porter; News
2:00	Serial drama	Studio orchestra	"Guiding Light"; drama	Cedric Foster, news	Sports program
2:15	"Two on a Clue"	Mystery Chef; food talk	"Today's Children"; dr.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Sports; Music; News
2:30	Serial drama	Elsa Zohn, songs	Dramatic sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Sports program
2:45	"Perry Mason"; sk	Newscast	Hymn recital	"Real Stories"; drama	"Melody Moments"
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America'; sk	Bob Rhodes' Orchestra	Irish Melodies
3:15	"Tena & Tim"; sk.	Hollywood Star Time..	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Concert orchestra	News service
3:30	News; Snapshots ..	Easy Rhythm	Pepper Young's Family	"Smoothies"; trio	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Studio program	Music; "Listen, Milady"	"Right to Happiness"; sk	Musical; Political talk	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Chas. Pellev's Melodies in Sky; Songs	Popular music; songs.	Backstage Wife; sketch	"Background for News"	News; Tony Pastor's Or
4:15		Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Jane Cowl; talk	Alvino Rey's Orch.
4:30	"Life to the Front"	Un. War Fund Program	Lorenzo Jones; sketch	Sports program	Jan Savitt's Orch.
4:45	Help Wanted; news	"Hop Harrigan"	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Handy Man"	Jimmy Murray, minstrel
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	"Terry and the Pirates"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Fats Waller's Or
5:15	Evelyn Howe, mc	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life";	"Chick Carter"; sketch.	Round-Up Time; Cow-
5:30	Notes for Victory	Jack Armstrong; sketch	'Just Plain Bill'; sketch	"Superman"; sketch ..	boy songs
5:45	'Inside MGM'; int.	'Captain Midnight"; sk	"Front Page Farrell"	"Tom Mix"; sketch	News service
6:00	"Page One"; news.	Jack Rogers, songs	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Music
6:15	E. C. Hill, news ..	Newscast; Music	Embarkation Port Band	Sports Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30	Election Returns	Jerry and Sky"; sketch	"Serenader"; songs	"The Answer Man"	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Concert Music; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Election Returns	J. Mercer's Music Show	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Returns, 7 to 2 a. m.
7:15	Popular music	Election Returns	News of the World	Claude Hopkins' Orch.	News service
7:30	Election; American	Election Returns	John Barry; Election	"Confidentially Yours"	Deanna Durbin, songs.
7:45	Melody Hour	Election Returns	Returns	Election Returns	Frankie Carle's Orch.
8:00	Election Analysis;	News commentator	National Election Re-	Frank Singiser, news	News service
8:15	Election; Local	Election Returns	turns; Summary	Election Returns	Eddie Barry's Orch.
8:30	CBS Cross-Country	Election Returns	WBZ Election Party;	Election Returns	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	R'ndup; B. Henry	Election Returns	Returns; Music; Sum.	Election Returns	Tax program
9:00	Election Returns	Election Returns	National Election Re-	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Music Hour"
9:15	Election Returns	Election Returns	turns; Summary	Election Returns	"Music Hour"
9:30	Election Returns	Election Returns	WBZ Election Party;	Election Returns	"Music Hour"
9:45	Election Returns	Election Returns	Returns; Music; Sum.	Election Returns	"Music Hour"
10:00	Election Returns	Raymond Gram Swing	WBZ Election Party;	Election Returns	News service
10:15	Election Returns	Election Returns	Returns; Music; Sum.	Election Returns	"This Is France"
10:30	Election Returns	Election Returns	WBZ Election Party;	Election Returns	Jazz Album
10:45	Election returns	Election Returns	Returns; Weath.; Rets.	Election Returns	Jazz Album
11:00	News; Rideout	News; Election Returns	News; WBZ Election	News service	Claude Thornhill's Or.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Election Returns	Party; National Rets.	Election Returns	Count Basie's Orch.
11:30	Election Returns	Fishermen's program	News; WBZ Election	Election Returns	Day's End; music
11:45	Election Returns	Election Returns	Rets.; National Rets...	Election Returns	Day's End; News

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)



NOW!
LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
Doors Open Orpheum 9:15 a. m. State 11:15 a. m.
Lana TURNER
in M-G-M's hit-to-beat romance!
"

Clubwomen Plan 'Open House' To Hear Returns of Election

Women's Activities

Several Boston clubs are inviting members and friends to drop in and listen to election returns tomorrow afternoon and evening. Both the Women's City Club and the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts will hold open house, the latter providing entertainment between returns, while the Professional Women's Club will meet at the Hotel Statler at 8 o'clock with Priscilla Fortescue, radio commentator, as speaker.

The program at the Women's Republican Club begins with a special dinner at 6:30 p. m. From 7:30 on there will be music and other entertainment in the Assembly Hall, under the direction of Mrs. Edward M. Hamlin. Mrs. Raymond W. Wheeler will announce the returns as they come in over a special wire. Community singing will be led by Netta Lucas, mezzo-soprano, and solos will be performed by Lillian Powell, accordion virtuoso; Wesley Boynton, baritone, and Gertrude Ehrhart, soprano. Mrs. Moses H. Gulesian will direct a program by the Chorus of the Young Republican Dance and Music Department.

The Club is maintaining its Voting Information Table throughout the day tomorrow. The Women's City Club is omitting its usual Tuesday morning program in order to give members more time to vote.

Tuesday Programs

Newton Highlands Women's Club—Musical program, Congregational Parish House, 2 p. m.

Women's Auxiliary to the Canadian Club—Refreshment hour at 1 p. m. followed by business meeting and bridge, Y. W. C. A.

Newtonville Woman's Club—Mrs. Sally Pfeiffer, Past President of the New England Woman's Press Association, will speak on her experiences as a reporter, 2:30 p. m.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club—Lecture on current events by Mrs. Frank Mansfield Taylor, Unitarian Parish House, will be followed by tea at the Loring-Greenough House. Mrs. George J. Cutler, International Relations Chairman, has charge of the program.

Community Club of Canton—"Housekeeping Hazards in China" will be the subject of a talk by Mrs. Hugh Robinson at Masonic Hall, 2:30 p. m. Mrs. Robinson returned to this country with her missionary husband on the Gripsholm last December.

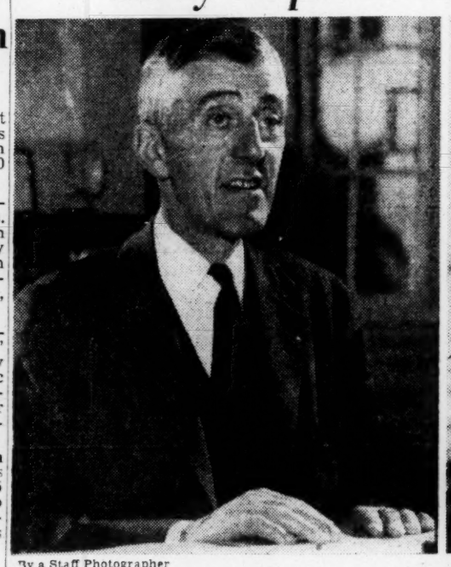
Women's Guild of the Old South Church—First of five book talks by Mrs. Alice Dixon Bond, 2:15 p. m. Proceeds go to a scholarship fund at Piedmont College, Demarest, Ga. Mrs. Austin Kibbee is book review chairman.

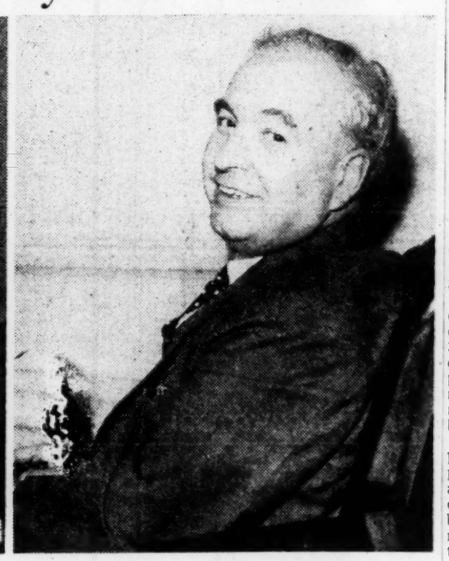
Malden Old and New—Presidents' Day Reception, 12:30 p. m., Congregational Church vestry. At 2 o'clock Laura Dalzell will present original dance-humoresques; Margaret Reade will play the piano.

Greater Boston Women's Auxiliary to the Railway Mail Association—Literary Day will feature Mrs. Walter Larkin as speaker, Hotel Bellevue, 1:30 p. m.

Philergians of Braintree—Speakers for American Home Day will be: Dr. John Lawrence Yenches, "Home Made Heaven"; Mrs. Ruth Shufelt, "The Christmas Kit"; Avant, "Rationed Fashions." There will be organ music by Mrs. Roy Lawson.

Carry Hopes of Bay State G. O. P.





By a Staff Photographer

Nominees for United States Senator and Governor

Teamworkers on Beacon Hill for the past 14 years, Governor Saltonstall (left), running for the post of United States Senator, and Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, aspiring to the Governorship, await the verdict of the people of the Commonwealth at the polls tomorrow. Together as the State's two highest executives for the past six years, they have both been Speakers of the House in the Legislature and representatives from their respective districts. Mr. Cahill succeeded Governor Saltonstall as Speaker in 1937.

$22,000,000 In Christmas Club Checks

Christmas Club checks to the amount of nearly $22,000,000 will be mailed out shortly to more than 380,000 depositors by the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts, the largest club payments in state banking history, it was announced today by Charles J. Bateman, Jr., President of the Massachusetts Savings Bank Association.

The Association head pointed out that this year's figure is a gain of $3,265,077 over last year, with 33,356 more depositors using the conveniences of the club payment plan. The average account was more than $57. Checks will be mailed about the first of December.

"Christmas Club savings are no longer confined to holiday buying purposes," Mr. Bateman said, in answer to the question of whether or not this year's savings might be added to the great volume of retail store sales noted throughout the Commonwealth. He added that families now use the Clubs for meeting taxes, for vacation money, and to save for other annual bills.

New Hampshire Alumni To Meet New President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Nov. 6—The University of New Hampshire's new President, Dr. Harold W. Stoke, will make his first appearance before an alumni club of this institution when he and Mrs. Stoke attend an informal dinner meeting at the Hotel Sheraton, Boston, on Nov. 9.

The Boston Alumni Club is sponsoring the dinner, and reservations may be made with Clayton Barnard, 51 Faxon Road, North Quincy, Mass.

Prohibition Leader Sees Prospect of Increased Vote

"I have never seen so much interest in the prohibition cause in Massachusetts and am confident that tomorrow's election will bring an increase in our vote," the Rev. E. Tallmadge Root of Somerville, Chairman of the Prohibition State Committee, said today.

"A Gallup poll reveals that 34 per cent of the voters would restore prohibition. We aim to see this 34 per cent eventually turned into a decisive and permanent majority.

"I have never been more certain of ultimate victory than today, no matter how many years it may take.

"If alcohol is a disease, its cause is perfectly clear, and is it not the right and duty of the Government to forbid the sale of that cause, which of course is beverage alcohol?"

The Prohibition Party is one of the two minor parties on the ballot, the other being the Socialist Labor Party. Each has put up a full slate with the exception that the Prohibition Party did not nominate any one against Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook, feeling that he deserved re-election.

While the Socialist Party lost its place on the ballot this year, it will use stickers to vote for its candidates, and may poll enough such votes to get back on the ballot at the next election.

The Prohibition State ticket in Massachusetts consists of Guy S. Williams, who has held a responsible position for 25 years with a leading Worcester manufacturer, Alfred Erickson of Quincy for Lieutenant Governor, Earle L. Smith of Wellesley for Treasurer, Charles E. Vaughan of Brockton for Auditor, and Howard B. Rand of Haverhill for Attorney General.

In addition Mr. Root, who for 26 years served as Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches, now the Massachusetts Council of Churches, is running for United State Senator.

First Boston Snow Only Timid Sample Of What Is to Come

Put that snow shovel away; A broom will take care of what snow is expected to fall throughout the day, according to the Boston Weather Bureau which says that the snowfall would not reach any considerable density.

Skies will be clear tonight and the mercury will dip below the freezing mark by tomorrow, the Weather Bureau observed. A cold front is moving in from the northwest and will bring clearing weather.

In Montpelier, Vt., the snow fall reached the depth of four inches while there was one inch in Houlton, Maine. It was melting fast on the highways and motorists in those areas were cautioned about slippery roads.

Calling All Shoppers

to a secluded eating place in a famous Boston "alley." No. 1 Winter Place, up one flight, is a quaint restaurant where all food is prepared on the premises, "home cooked."



11 a. m. to 7:30 p. m.

EICHEL'S Restaurant IN WINTER PLACE

N. E. Colleges Contribute To the News of War Activities

War Activities of New England

New England colleges contribute the major share of the local war activities news for this column today with Tufts, Dartmouth and Norwich University announcing changes and statistics about their personnel in the nation's services.

Resignation of Dr. Leonard Carmichael, President of Tufts College as Director of the National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel of the War Manpower Commission has been accepted, Tufts announced recently Dr. Carmichael's successor will be Dr. George A. Works, recently dean of the University of Chicago.

Formation of a Dartmouth Navy Alumni Association and the issuance of certificates of achievement to all members of the Dartmouth Navy V-12 unit who have completed their terms are included in plans recently announced by Dartmouth.

About 4,000 men are eligible for membership in the proposed association. First step was taken by members of the last V-12 class who elected an 11-man executive committee, headed temporarily by Max Pryor, former President of the Colle-V-12 Student Government.

Appropriate certificates are being prepared and will be mailed to the home addresses of each student in the October, 1943, February, June and October, 1944 classes, the announcement stated.

Norwich University has made public a breakdown of the 1,550 alumni serving in the armed forces, showing 1,092 holding rank as commissioned officers. Fourteen are generals, 46 are colonels, 91 are lieutenant colonels, 183 are majors, 250 captains, 156 first lieutenants and 303 second lieutenants.

In the Navy, 49 Norwich men are commissioned officers. Four of these are captains, three commanders, two lieutenant commanders, 21 lieutenants and 19 ensigns.

Craft Honors Woman

First combatant vessel of the United States Navy to be named in honor of a woman of the Naval service will be launched in Bath, Maine, next Sunday when the destroyer USS Higbee goes down the ways, the First Naval District announced today.

The warship is named in honor of Mrs. Lena S. Higbee, first Superintendent of the Navy Nurse Corps. Mrs. A. M. Wheaton of Wolfville, Nova Scotia, sister of Mrs. Higbee, will be the sponsor.

Army Firing

Mariners are warned by Commodore W. N. Derby, U. S. C. G., that Deer Island and Scorton Neck areas will be used for Army firing during the next weeks. Deer Island firing schedule calls for target practice from 2 to 6 p. m. daily between Nov. 6 and 18. Scorton Neck antiaircraft firing will be from Nov. 6 to Dec. 6 and between 7 a. m. and 6 p. m.

Early Voting On Tuesday Urged

Vote as early as possible tomorrow, whether you live in Boston or outside the City, is the advice of William A. Motley, Jr., Boston Election Commission Chairman. Thus the voters may avoid an evening rush, and at the same time provide room for those who must vote last, he said.

"Those who can vote in the morning before going to work should do so, by all means," he added. "Housewives and others who are free to select their time for visiting the polling places should vote in the morning or early afternoon, thus leaving the evening voting hours for those who cannot get to the polls earlier."

Holyoke Treasure Hunt Goes Awry

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—Rudolph J. Wickel of Verona, N. J., today was ruefully aware of the finality of the "finders-keepers" adage which prevented him from collecting $1,000 uncovered during a Holyoke, Mass., buried treasure hunt.

Mr. Wickel was sent to Holyoke early yesterday by the "Truth or Consequences" radio program with directions for finding 1,000 silver dollars buried there in a vacant lot by Ralph Edwards, program director.

But 1,000 radio listeners, some with divining rods, one with a bulldozer, were there ahead of him. Joseph E. Roy, of Holyoke, an honorably discharged war veteran, and his brother-in-law, 14-year-old Henry Martelle, found the money.

Buried treasure belongs to the finder. But Mr. Wickel, says NBC studios, will get a "consolation prize."

920 Out of 1,277 U. S. Ballots Void

Boston election Department officials said today that 920 out of 1,277 Federal war ballots received at City Hall will have to be thrown out tomorrow, since the men sending them in were not registered. These are not to be confused with the regular State absentee ballots, of which 21,300 have been received thus far.

Meanwhile, Bjartmars Astman, a Boston fisherman, cast his ballot at City Hall today under a regulation providing that fishermen who know they will be out at sea on Election Day may vote beforehand. His was the first ballot actually cast in Boston. He is a native of Iceland and has been a seafarer since he was 13 years old.

He placed his marked ballot in an envelope and sealed it. The envelope was committed to the election department vault.

Living Costs Up

A rise in the cost of living of 1.7 per cent between June and September is reported for Manchester, N. H., by Wendell D. Macdonald, Regional Director of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Voting Hours in Bay State Communities

Polling hours in Massachusetts' 351 cities and towns in tomorrow's election are as follows:

	Polls Open A. M.	Polls Close P. M.
Abington	8	8
Acton	11	8
Acushnet	8	8
Adams	6	6
Agawam	10	6
Alford	10	6
Amesbury	6	4
Amherst	7	6
Andover	7	7
Arlington	7	8
Ashburnham	6:30	6:30
Ashby	10	8
Ashfield	10	7
Ashland	7	7
Athol	7	7
ATTLEBORO	8	8
Auburn	8	8
Avon	8	8
Ayer	5:45	6:30
Barnstable	9	7:30
Barre	6	6
Becket	10	4
Bedford	8	8
Belchertown	9	6
Bellingham	12	8
Belmont	7	8
Berkley	12	8
Berlin	10	8
Bernardston	12	7
BEVERLY	6	6
Billerica	10	8
Blackstone	9	8
Blandford	10	8
Bolton	12	8
BOSTON	8	8
Bourne	12	7
Boxboro	12	8
Boxford	5:45	1:30
Boylston	12	8
Braintree	8	8
Brewster	9	3
Bridgewater	8	8
Brimfield	11	8
BROCKTON	8	8
Brookfield	6	4
Brookline	7	8
Buckland	10	7
Burlington	10	8
CAMBRIDGE	8	8
Canton	8	8
Carlisle	10	8
Carver	12	8
Charlemont	10	8
Charlton	9	8
Chatham	9	3
Chelmsford	10	8
CHELSEA	6:30	8
Cheshire	10	6
Chester	9	7
Chesterfield	9	7:30
CHICOPEE	8	6
Chilmark	10	8
Clarksburg	10	6
Clinton	6	6
Cohasset	6	8
Colrain	9	6
Concord	8	8
Conway	12	7
Cummington	10	6
Dalton	7	6
Danvers	6:45	7
Dartmouth	11	8
Dedham	7	8
Deerfield	8	8
Dennis	7	1
Dighton	10	8
Douglas	7	8
Dover	6:45	7:45
Dracut	10	8
Dudley	8	8
Dunstable	9	8
Duxbury	7	8
East Bridgewater	8	8
East Brookfield	6	6
East Longmeadow	9	8
Easthampton	8	8
Easton	9	8
Edgartown	9	6
Egremont	9	6
Erving	12	8
Essex	12	8
EVERETT	8	8
Fairhaven	11	8
FALL RIVER	10	8
Falmouth	9	7:30
FITCHBURG	10	8
Florida	10	6
Foxboro	8	8
Framingham	7	8
Franklin	6	8
Freetown	12	8
GARDNER	10	8
Georgetown	6	8
Gill	12	6
GLOUCESTER	5:45	4
Goshen	11	7
Gosnold	10	2
Grafton	6	7
Granby	7	6
Granville	10	7
Great Barrington	6:30	4:30
Greenfield	5:45	8
Groton	8	8
Groveland	6	8
Hadley	10	8
Halifax	12	8
Hamilton	7	8
Hampden	10	8
Hancock	10	6
Hanover	7	8
Hanson	7	8
Hardwick	9	7
Harvard	6:45	2:20
Harwich	10	6
Hatfield	12	8
HAVERHILL	10	8
Hawley	12	6
Heath	10	5
Hingham	6	8
Hinsdale	10	7
Holbrook	8	8
Holden	8	8
Holland	12	8
Holliston	6:30	8
HOLYOKE	6	6
Hopedale	8	8
Hopkinton	8	8
Hubbardston	10	7
Hudson	8	8
Hull	6	8
Huntington	7	7
Ipswich	5:45	7
Kingston	8	8
Lakeville	12	8
Lancaster	12	8
Lanesboro	10	7
LAWRENCE	7	7
Lee	6	8
Leicester	8	7
Lenox	8	8
LEOMINSTER	6	4
Leverett	12	8
Lexington	7	8
Leyden	11	5:30
Lincoln	7	7
Littleton	12	8
Longmeadow	7	7
LOWELL	10	8
Ludlow	10	8
Lunenburg	6	7
LYNN	8	8
Lynnfield	6:30	8
MALDEN	8	8
Manchester	6	6:30
Mansfield	6	8
Marblehead	8	8
Marion	7	8
MARLBORO	8	8
Marshfield	6	8
Mattapoisett	10	8
Maynard	8	8
Medfield	6:30	7:30
MEDFORD	6	8
Medway	6	8
MELROSE	8	8
Mendon	8	8
Merrimac	8	4
Methuen	6	8
Middleboro	8	8
Middlefield	12:15	6:15
Middleton	6	5
Milford	8	8
Millbury	5:45	6
Millis	7	8
Millville	8	8
Milton	8	8
Monroe	10	5
Monson	6	8
Montague	6	8
Monterey	12	6
Montgomery	11	4
Mount Washington	8	12
Nahant	7	8
Nantucket	6	5:30
Natick	6:30	8
Needham	6:30	8
New Ashford	10	2
NEW BEDFORD	10	8
New Braintree	12	4
New Marlboro	12	7
New Salem	9:45	7:30
Newbury	6	4
NEWBURYPORT	5:45	4
NEWTON	7	8
Norfolk	9	8
NORTH ADAMS	7	7
North Andover	9	8
North Attleboro	6	8
North Brookfield	8	8
North Reading	6	8
NORTHAMPTON	6	6
Northboro	8	8
Northbridge	8	8
Northfield	10	8
Norton	8	8
Norwell	6	8
Norwood	6	8
Oak Bluffs	7	5
Oakham	1	8
Orange	6	8
Orleans	9	6
Otis	10	8
Oxford	7	8
Paxton	6	6
Palmer	8	8
PEABODY	5:45	4
Pembroke	7:30	8
Pepperell	6:30	8
Peru	12	4
Petersham	9:30	7:30
Phillipston	12	8
PITTSFIELD	7	7
Plainville	6	8
Plymouth	6	8
Plympton	10	8
Princeton	12	7
Provincetown	12	6
QUINCY	6	8
Randolph	5:45	8
Raynham	10	8
Reading	7	8
Rehoboth	10	8
REVERE	8	8
Richmond	11:30	7
Rochester	11	8
Rockland	8	8
Rockport	8	8
Rowe	1	5
Rowley	5:45	8
Royalston	11	7:30
Russell	6	6
Rutland	12	8
SALEM	8	7
Salisbury	6	6
Sandwich	7	6
Saugus	12	8
Savoy	6	6
Scituate	8	8
Seekonk	10	8
Sharon	6:30	8
Sheffield	9	7
Shelburne	9	8
Sherborn	6:30	6
Shirley	11	8
Shrewsbury	7	8
Somerset	10	8
SOMERVILLE	7	7
South Hadley	7	8
Southampton	12	8
Southbridge	7	8
Southboro	8	8
Southwick	10	8
Spencer	7	8
SPRINGFIELD	8	8
Sterling	8	8
Stockbridge	9	7
Stoneham	6	8
Stoughton	8	8
Stow	10	8
Sudbury	6:30	8
Sunderland	12:30	7
Sutton	10	8
Swampscott	6	8
Swansea	10	8
TAUNTON	10	8
Templeton	6	6
Tewksbury	8	8
Tisbury	6	6
Tolland	10	4
Topsfield	6	2
Townsend	8	8
Tyngsboro	10	8
Tyringham	12	6:30
Upton	7	8
Uxbridge	8	8
Wakefield	8	8
Wales	12	6
Walpole	7	8
WALTHAM	7	8
Ware	5:45	8
Wareham	9	8
Warren	8	8
Warwick	12	8
Washington	10	4
Watertown	7	8
Wayland	6	8
Webster	7	8
Wellesley	6:30	8
Wellfleet	9	8
Wendell	12	8
Wenham	6	8
West Boylston	7	8
West Bridgewater	8	8
West Brookfield	5:45	3
West Newbury	5:45	8
West Springfield	7	7
West Stockbridge	7	6
West Tisbury	9	6
Westboro	8	8
WESTFIELD	7	7
Westford	12	8
Westminster	6	5:30
Weston	7	8
Westwood	12	8
Weymouth	6	8
Whitman	8	8
Wilbraham	8	8
Williamsburg	10	8
Williamstown	7	7
Wilmington	6	8
Winchendon	6:15	8
Winchester	7	8
Windsor	10	2
Winthrop	8	8
WOBURN	8	8
WORCESTER	7	7
Worthington	10	7
Wrentham	8	8
Yarmouth	6	3

Boston Recreation For Service People

Monday, Nov. 6

Free Tickets for sports, theaters and other events at U. S. O. Ticket Office, 48 Boylston Street. LIB. 7968.

Dances, with orchestra, hostesses. 8 p. m. Atlantic Club; Buddies Club; 149 Stanford Street; 5 Ruggles Street; Esplanade Service Club, 150 Newbury Street, formal, Bartholomew.

Officers' dances, Army and Navy Officers' Club, 12 Arlington Street, 8 p. m. Newman; Copley Square Officers' Club, 520 Boylston Street, 8 p. m.

U. S. O. dance, The Uptown Ballroom, 241 Huntington Avenue. Servicemen and women invited. Hostesses. Refreshments, 8 p. m. Orchestra.

Arts and Crafts, Jewish Welfare Board Club, 17 Commonwealth Avenue, 7:30 p. m. Finger-painting and Leathercrft.

Leathercraft Instruction, 48 Boylston Street, 7:15 p. m.

Dance Instruction, 26 Temple Place, 7:45 p. m.

"Stag Movies," 32 City Square, Charlestown, 8 p. m. Social and dancing with G. S. O. hostesses.

Instruction in Jiu Jitsu, 48 Boylston Street, 7:30 p. m.

Ping Pong Instruction by former Chicago Tournament Player, 32 City Square, Charlestown, 7:30 p. m.

Stage Door Canteen, 48 Boylston Street. Entertainment. Free refreshments. Dancing.

Train Service Delayed

Several early morning commuter trains of the New Haven Railroad were delayed from five to 25 minutes from entering the South Station today because of a minor derailment in the terminal yards. A locomotive bumped the rear of an empty train, derailing two of the coaches and tied up two of the tracks leading into the South Station. Service was restored shortly after 6 o'clock this morning. The derailment happened at 1 a. m.

We announce our removal, today, from 97 Milk Street to

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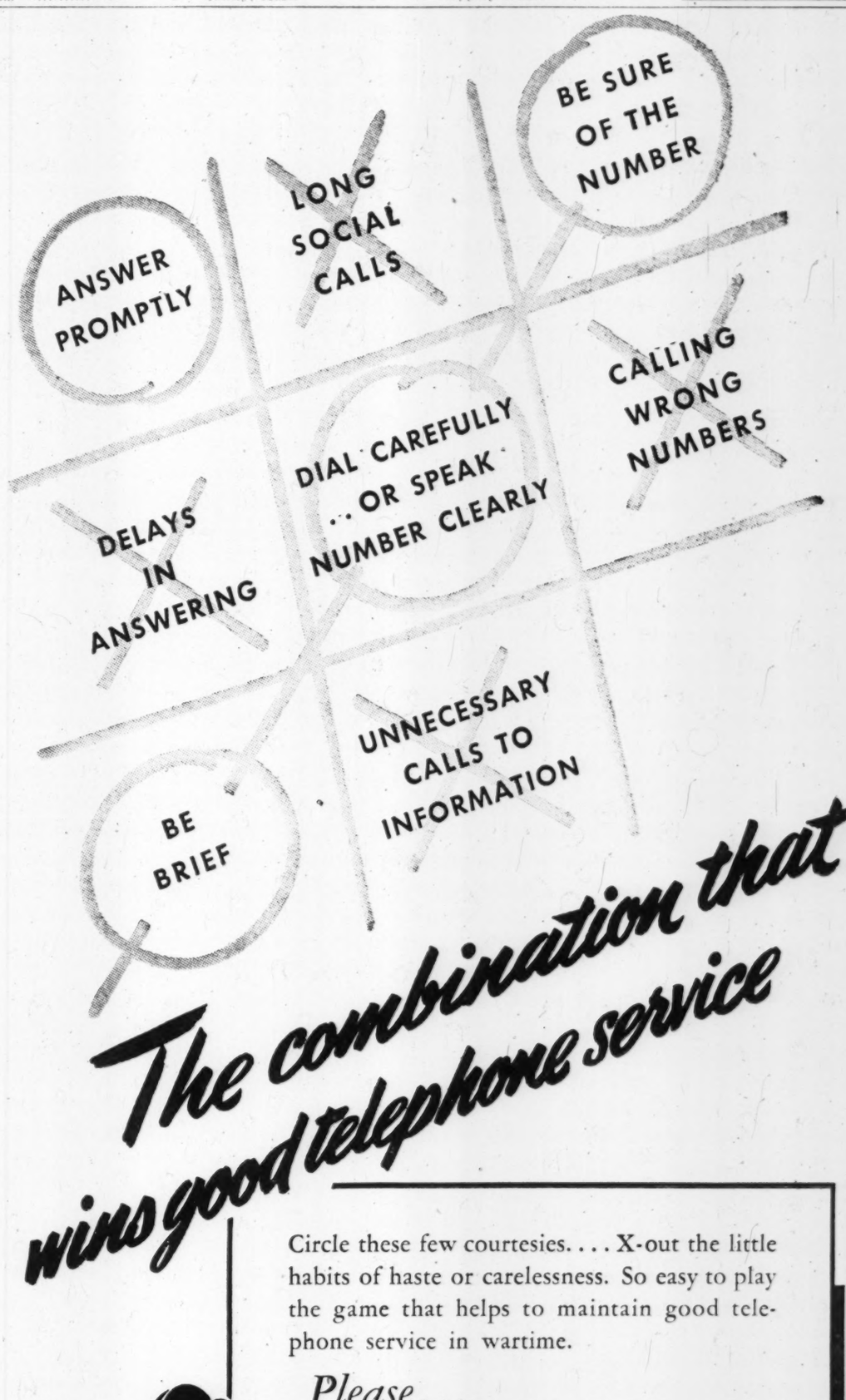
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9,000 Planes Batter Reich—Singapore Hit

Continued from Page 1

of German cities that felt the crash of hundreds of tons of Allied bombs between noon Nov. 4 and midnight Nov. 5.

One other place, Solingen, the "Sheffield of Germany" on the southern fringes of the Ruhr, also was bombed twice by RAF heavies.

Setting the pace for the two-way offensive aimed at knocking out Germany's synthetic-oil plants and communications centers were 4,000 American heavy bombers and 1,500 fighters from British and Italian bases.

In two co-ordinated blows on successive days, the 8th and 15th Air Forces struck Hitler's war machine in 13 vital spots ranging from Vienna and Regensburg in the south to Hamburg and Hannover in the north.

British heavies, continuing a new series of 1,000-bomber raids, hammered the steel and coal center of Bochum in the Ruhr with more than 3,360 tons of high-explosive and fire bombs the night of Nov. 4-5, while hundreds of American and British fighter and medium bombers roamed the Western Front night and day.

'Jet' Planes:

Americans Destroy 10 German Craft

American fighter-bombers destroyed 10 jet-propelled German fighter planes caught parked on three airfields Nov. 5.

The jet planes, which have been appearing on the Western Front in increasing numbers during the past month, were among the 28 German aircraft destroyed by a pioneer Mustang group in attacks on airdromes at Halle, Crailsheim, and Sachsenheim.

Superforts:

B-29's Hit Singapore And Sumatra Oil

B-29 Superfortresses bombed the dockyards and repair facilities of the great Japanese naval base at Singapore Oct. 6, the 20th Air Force announced.

The communiqué called the attack the longest daylight mission ever flown by military planes. It was made in substantial force from India bases.

In addition to the Singapore blow, elements of the 20th slammed the Pangkalan-Brandon oil refinery on Sumatra.

At least one bomb dropped square on the refinery in the Sumatra strike, the communiqué said. The 20th Air Force described Pangkalan-Brandon as the second most important high-octane gasoline source in the Far East, probably exceeded only by the Pladjoe refinery hammered last month.

Only "weak" fighter-plane opposition was reported. Antiaircraft fire was called "moderate" over both targets, and none of the American craft was reported lost in either strike.

Leyte:

Reinforcements Fail To Stem Jap Defeat

The landing of Japanese reinforcements on the west coast of Leyte makes the job of final cleaning up a bit more unpleasant, but unless the Japanese make further successful landings, there is very little likelihood of the American troops losing any of the ground already gained.

Just what mission was assigned to these Japanese reinforcements is difficult to calculate.

Possibly the Japanese High Command rushed reinforcements ashore before it was fully aware of the defeat on Leyte.

Western Front:

Nazi Rout Grows In West Holland

Allied assaults threw the Nazis back across the Maas along a 50-mile front to the sea—marred only by two small enemy pockets. British field officers declared the German 15th Army had been half destroyed in the West Holland offensive that began two weeks ago.

As the British and Canadian Armies drew up to the water barrier 16 miles south of Rotterdam on a potential new assault line, the British estimated that 65,000 Germans had been killed, captured, or wounded while being driven northward from 25 to 15 miles.

The Allies hold all the south bank of the Maas from north of 's-Hertegenbosch to the sea except for two small pockets, each four miles long and two miles deep, at the Moerdijk bridge and Willemstad ferry 16 miles south of Rotterdam.

West of these pockets, the German rout became more complete as Allied troops swarmed over Tholen Island and the St. Philipsland Peninsula to the north which forms the southern bank of the mouth of the Maas.

Allied troops seized all of Walcheren Island except the small port of Veere on the north coast and the town of Middleburg in the center.

Eastern Front:

Heavy fighting was reported in the suburbs of Budapest as Russian infantry forces joined armored vanguards which had penetrated the defenses of the Hungarian Capital from the north and south on the east side of the Danube River.

The Germans said they had recaptured the East Prussian rail town of Goldap, 19 miles inside the Reich, after surrounding the town. The Russians at midnight had reported violent German counterattacks staved off there.

The enemy said also that a counterattack had started south of Budapest and that the Hungarian Capital was not yet under a major Russian assault. The Red Army was declared regrouping and reinforcing for the final attempt.

The German radio announced that Soviet tanks crashed into the southern metropolitan limits, only two miles from the heart of the city, while a Budapest radiocast said other Red Army units, racing around the eastern edge of the Capital, stormed the northern suburbs through Ujpest.

At the same time, Red Army troops threatened to gain a bridgehead across the eastern fork of the Danube, just south of Budapest, and cross onto narrow Csepel Island, which divides the river into two arms for 30 miles southward.

The city's German and Hungarian defenders were being captured at the rate of 1,000 a day in the powerful Russian encircle-

In Asian Theater of War



By a Staff Artist

New Exploit by Superfortresses

The longest daylight air mission in the war so far was undertaken by India-based Superfortresses striking at repair docks at Singapore and at the oil refineries on Sumatra.

ment, Moscow announced. Hungarian reports quoted by Bucharest indicate that the bulk of the Nazi forces already were fleeing to Buda, the western part of the Danube-straddling capital.

The Danube bridgehead, presumably shaping up in the vicinity of the captured town of Taksony, seven miles south of the Capital, appeared essential for decisive exploitation of the successful Red Army sweep across the marshly plains between the Tisza and the Danube during the past week. The Danube represented a formidable defense for Nazi flanks on either side of the Capital, and Russian engineers were rushed up to prepare for its crossing.

The Moscow communiqué, although not confirming the thrusts to the Budapest city limits, announced the occupation of nine suburban points by Soviet troops in the past 24 hours, including Ullo, rail town eight miles from the city on the Budapest-Cegled trunk line.

Yugoslavia:

Partisans Control Greek Frontier

Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) announced in a communiqué that the entire Yugoslav-Greek frontier had been brought under control of his Partisan forces with the liberation of Ritolj.

Albanian Patriots have gained control of the greater part of Tirana, their Capital, in three days of street fighting, the communiqué said.

Spain Wants Role in Peace

MADRID, Nov. 6 (AP) — The Spanish national weekly El Espanol, which often reflects official Spanish Government opinions, has demanded a seat at the peace conference for Spain, and in preliminary postwar discussions.

The newspaper said the peace would not last if "the conquering peoples merely impose their will on the rest of the world," for the collaboration of all the nations, particularly the neutrals like Spain, was necessary.

LONDON, Nov. 6 (AP) — The Refugee Spanish Republican Union concluded a three-day congress at Toulouse by voting yesterday to establish an enlarged national liberation committee. Paris dispatches interpreted this as a step toward creation of a Government in exile opposing the Franco regime.

Japan

Continued from Page 1

ers against the Saipan and Tinian airfields and simultaneously sent dive-bombers and fighters against the Third Fleet carrier group last week.

The bombers attacking the Marianas presumably were from bases in the Bonins. The Nimitz communiqué of Sunday announcing the Liberator attack on enemy shipping in Chichi harbor in the Bonins, 600 miles south of Japan, indicated new efforts by the Japanese to build up Bonins bases to block possible United States moves in that direction.

The Liberator targets included two destroyers, one large transport, four medium transports, and four small transports.

Although the communiqué did not report whether these transports were engaged in reinforcement operations there, their presence in that harbor seemed further evidence for the frenzied Japanese counteraction.

Freer to Seek Enemy

Coincident with these new countermoves by the Japanese, Tokyo broadcasts have been reflecting deep concern over the prospect of new bombings against the Japanese homeland.

This concern could well be intensified by the fact that Japanese naval bases and shipyards are currently engaged in their greatest and most urgent repair job, assuming that some of the battered Japanese fleet units have succeeded by this time in reaching their home bases.

Admiral Nimitz said recently that the time will come when the fleet, unhampered by the necessity of guarding American troops employed in seizing bases, will seek out the Japanese fleet wherever it may be and destroy it.

How close we are to that time referred to by Admiral Nimitz only he and his staff know, but the Philippines Sea victory may mean that United States carriers have fewer protective responsibilities in those waters now and may be freer to seek out enemy ships, including those now in enemy repair yards.

Polish Unit Uses U. S. Sherman Tanks

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 6

The Polish First Armored Division, which captured strategic Breda in Holland last week in the Allies' battle for Antwerp, is equipped with American Lend-Lease Sherman tanks.

The Foreign Economic Administration, disclosing this, said that the nucleus of this division was one of the only two motorized brigades Poland had when German armor rolled over the nation five years ago. It had only a few baby tanks and other inadequate equipment.

Allied Bombers Halt Oil Output At Pölitz Plant on 'Repair Run'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, Nov. 6—The fate of one of Germany's largest synthetic oil plants at Pölitz shows that while the Germans have shown remarkable ingenuity in repairing bomb damage, carefully timed and heavy American assaults from the skies have undone their best efforts and dealt their war potential a tremendous blow.

A Swiss worker, recently returned to Bern, has told the story of the Pölitz plant from the time of its first bombing attack until its final destruction.

After the third major attack on Friday, Aug. 25, Nazi engineers lost courage and initiative to repair the damage and made no secret of it. They said what's the use of rebuilding? As soon as it is repaired Allied bombers will come again.

London Well Informed

Allied espionage on the bombings is so excellent that London knew just as well as the Pölitz engineers when the plant was ripe for another attack.

Hence, Pölitz engineers after the third big bombing no longer recruited workers from other factories to rebuild the plant as they had after the second bombing.

When Pölitz was finally partly repaired and producing 200 tons of ersatz gasoline daily, only a week passed before the fourth big attack Oct. 7 knocked out what was repaired.

Politz, according to a Swiss worker, is now completely knocked out and hardly worth bombing again. Machine parts which are left will probably be transported to other ersatz gasoline plants which are partly damaged by bombings.

After the second big attack on Politz June 22, the fighting spirit of Politz engineers was still strong enough to produce a gigantic effort to repair the damage. At that time there was much talk about a secret weapon, a pilotless high-explosive bomber which could destroy entire squadrons of attacking Allied bombers, hence 10,000 workers from factories within a 100-mile radius rushed to Politz, making a total of 18,000 workers for reconstruction.

This mass mobilization of workers hampered many other factories vital to Hitler's war effort, though not as vital as "Politz," many small workshops employing from five to 50 men, closed; the Oberwerke manufacturing plant, repairing U-boats, minelayers, and destroyers, was temporarily crippled, many plants lost welders, and many near-by construction firms within reach were shut down.

When this army of workers reached Politz the town was so crowded that they got in each others' way and several thousand had to be sent away. When an attack alarm sounded they stampeded for the four main entrances. If the alarm came in the morning, some of the workers stayed away the rest of the day.

The impression after the second attack was that Politz is not worth rebuilding. However, this mass mobilization of workers from many nations succeeded in getting the plant on its feet firmy enough to produce 600 tons of gasoline daily after three weeks and after seven weeks distillation machines were working again.

Weakness in the German defense against Allied bombings added to the discouragement and hopeless mood of the engineers.

In the first big attack on May 29, no Allied fliers were shot down over Politz, although one bomber made a forced-landing 30 kilometers distant.

In the second big attack, no German fighters were seen over the plant, and the Americans came over as on parade at 6,000 to 8,000 meters. Antiaircraft fire downed only three bombers, and the engineers and Nazis became discouraged at the sight of Americans dropping bombs at such a low price on such an expensive plant estimated at 6,000,000,000 marks. The electricity plant alone is worth 130,000,000 marks.

In the second big attack, practically every part of the Politz works was hit, including the old and new electricity works and distillation works. All cables and water and gas pipes were broken in following attacks which picked off those parts which were not destroyed or repaired again.

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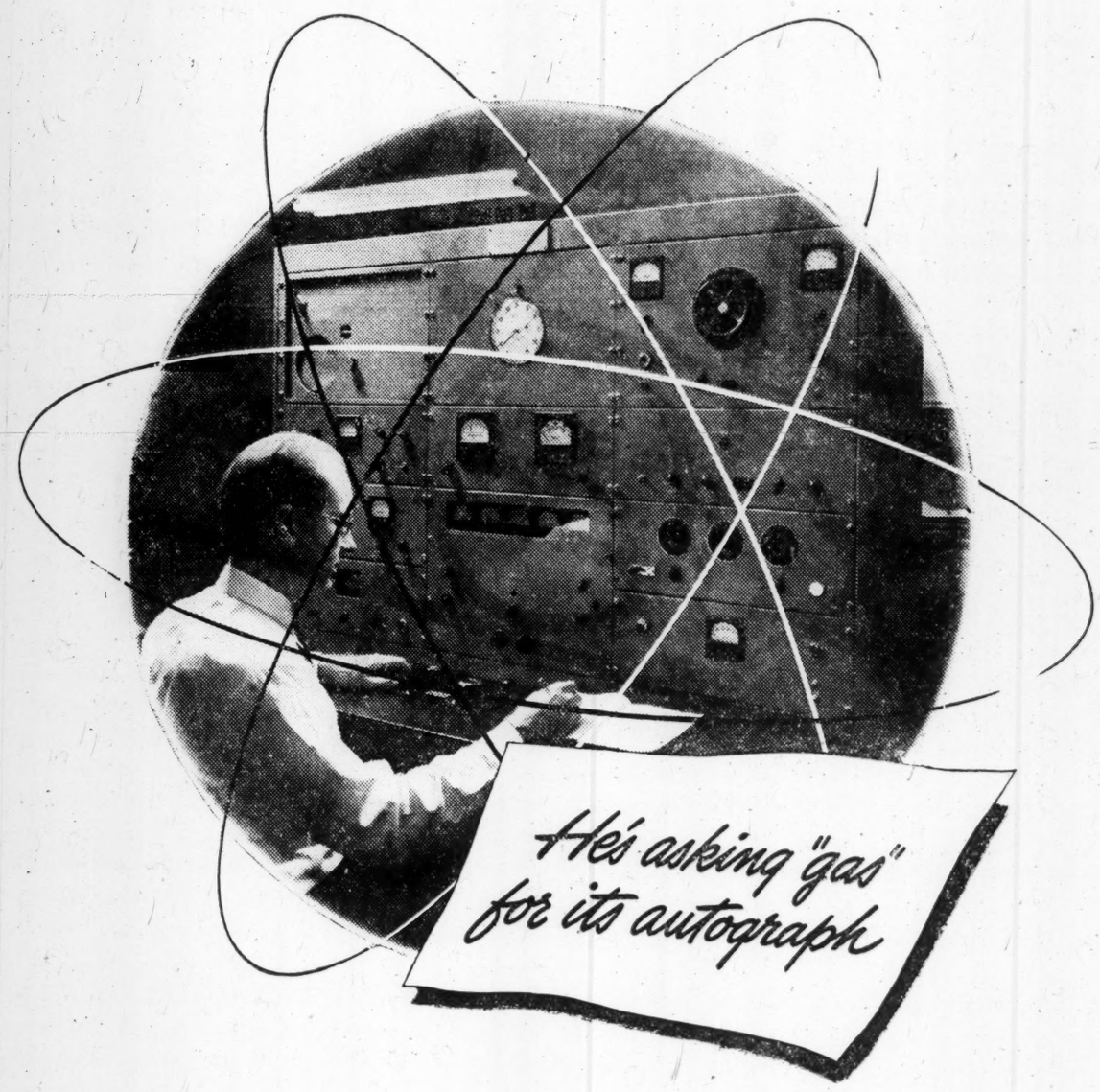
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Atlantic was first to apply this great invention to the control of gasoline production—first, indeed, to make practical use of it in any industry.

Its employment marks a new departure in the analysis of the critical components going into high octane aviation gasoline and synthetic rubber stocks.

The "signatures" obtained tell Atlantic scientists much more than older methods about how the fuel will perform in combat planes, today—and in your car, tomorrow.

Already, one man with the mass spectrometer does the work of many chemists with older equipment in advancing the wartime aviation gasoline and rubber programs.

The answers are complete, accurate and are produced eight times as fast as those obtainable by the methods previously used—the result, more frequent checks of aviation gasoline operations to keep 'em on the beam.

Atlantic's use of the mass spectrometer is another example of Atlantic research to help win the war—and bring you finer petroleum products for use in peace.

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Fierce Fight to End Depicted As 'Cornered' Nazi Strategy

Continued from Page 1

survived, because in every case they had a defensive cushion on which they could fall back, whereas the Allies were unable because of the sheer size of their assault to maintain it without risks for more than a limited distance.

But why forget that Caen, Saint Lô and Falaise were defended no less fiercely than Aachen and with better material and troops?

Yet when the break-through came in the end, the disorganization and chaos and the nearness to disaster was much greater than was believed on the Allied side at the time.

The remarkable thing is that the Germans are repeating the strategy of the Atlantic Wall and of Normandy in their present Siegfried positions. To suggest that there has been an improvement in German generalship is to overlook this crucial point.

It is quite clear now, particularly from the large number of foreign workers escaping from Germany, that what effort the Germans could spare from the day of the invasion onward went into building up the Siegfried positions. Apparently the German High Command was not impressed by the Atlantic Wall propaganda or by the chances of holding France.

Transport behind the line is becoming increasingly immobilized and complicated. Tens of thousands of civilians are either being evacuated or called up at 12 hours' notice to dig trenches. The manner in which this is done now is by a proclamation ordering the male population of a town to report the following morning at six o'clock at the station, bringing with them only a small bag of essential clothing.

Civilian Workers at Front

The method is the same as that used for deporting foreign workers. These are moved into the border war zone, and must add enormously to the tension there.

There is now a growing contrast between the conditions in the frontier zone and in central Germany. Here the effects of even the heavy raids on Berlin and Leipzig have been rather overestimated. Great parts of these cities are untouched by bombs (factory areas included), and life continues much as it did in many of the bombed cities in this country.

But in the frontier zone where the concentrated September and October raids took place the contrast between the two parts of Germany has become marked.

The knowledge of what is happening along the Rhine is not kindling the Nibelung spirit in the comparatively untouched parts of Germany as much as is suggested in some quarters. The fear of the Russians and also the many unfortunate policy declarations that are made unofficially on the Allied side have stiffened opposition without a doubt, but these are not really decisive.

Hard-Crust Defense

What is important above all else is that German organization since last June could not take the shock of any Allied break-through because of its hard-crust defense policy with little behind it.

It is not so much the morale of a modern army that breaks; it is the failure of its organization that precipitates a breakdown. And German organization is now banking entirely on holding the frontier.

Once this goes, at any point, the Army will once more face a crisis of organization against the civil confusion which this will cause in the Reich. For that moment, the Allies have to be prepared, militarily to exploit it, and politically to control it.

Whether it will come this side of spring or the other side will depend not on forecasts, but on the launching of the great Allied offensive which has been waiting on the clearing of Antwerp and northern Holland.

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'Scarecrow' Planes Employed by Nazis

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 6

The Germans fired "scarecrow" dummy airplanes that explode with a sheet of flame and black, dense smoke at Lancasters bombing Solingen recently, pilots said.

Hurled into bomber formations, "scarecrows" are intended to give the impression of an aircraft blowing up in the air. They usually are reserved for night formations.

Everitt Is Elected By Radio Engineers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 6—Election of Dr. William L. Everitt, of Washington, D. C., as President of the Institute of Radio Engineers for 1945, has been announced by the Board of Directors of the Institute.

Dr. Everitt, who succeeds Prof. Hubert M. Turner, is Chief of the Operational Research Branch, Office of the Chief Signal Officer of the United States Army. He was recently appointed professor and head of the Department of Electrical Engineering at the University of Illinois, Urbana. He was granted a leave of absence from the University to go on war service, but will assume his duties there on his release from war service.

Dr. Hendrik J. Van der Bijl, of Johannesburg, S. A., was elected Vice-President. He is in the metals processing industry in South Africa, is Director-General of War Supplies, and Chancellor of the University of Pretoria.

Directors elected for a three-year term were: Stuart L. Bailey, consulting radio engineer of the firm of Jansky & Bailey, Washington, D. C.; Keith Henney, editor of Electronics Magazine, New York; and Dr. Benjamin E. Shackelford, engineer in charge of the RCA Frequency Bureau, New York.

Ousted Unionist Sues For Reinstatement

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 6 (AP)—Fifteen executive officers of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, C. I. O., were described as "Communist conspirators" whose aim is "to destroy the American system of free enterprise" and set up a "Communistic dictatorship" in a suit in equity filed in Common Pleas Court here Nov. 4.

The suit was filed by Harry Alan Sherman, business agent for the union, who was ousted from the union by the executive board in March of 1943 for what he termed was "openly opposing the Communistic activities of the officers." Mr. Sherman is seeking reinstatement.

"Just a little political trickery" was the way Harold K. Briney, Secretary-Treasurer of District 6 of the union, described the suit.

Civilians' Prospects For Turkey Are Better

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP)—Civilians' chances of eating turkey for Thanksgiving grew much brighter today.

The War Food Administration's order of last July requiring all turkeys in designated areas to be offered to the Army Quartermaster Corps was partially suspended. The order covered the main producing areas.

Turkeys processed after midnight Nov. 5 may be sold through regular trade channels in all parts of the country.

Turkeys processed prior to the suspension must be offered to the Quartermaster Corps before they can be disposed of elsewhere, WFA said.

But WFA predicted turkey supplies for civilian Thanksgiving dinners still will be short of demand. Christmas supplies should be larger.

Plywood Bus Body Saves Ton's Weight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A group of traffic experts and bus operators recently witnessed the demonstration of a bus body constructed entirely of plywood, including the chassis frame parts, the United States Department of Commerce learned recently through trade reports.

The bus, operated in general traffic without developing defects, weighed one ton less than the conventional bus of the same design.

UNRRA Plans To Give Relief To Free Poles

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP)—UNRRA has announced that it will send a delegation into liberated Poland soon to arrange for shipment and distribution of relief supplies.

This is the first announcement of plans for the dispatch of a United Nations group—including non-Russian representatives—into that politically complicated area. It is interpreted here as meaning that the political conflict in which the Poles are living will not be permitted to bar them from receiving help from outside.

Although the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration announcement made no mention of the fact, the decision to send the delegation was made in agreement with the Russian Government. Russia, which has military jurisdiction of the eastern front on behalf of all the Allied Powers, is sponsoring the Lublin de facto Administration of Poland.

The Polish Government in exile in London, which is recognized by Great Britain and the United States, is reported to have consented many weeks ago to the Relief Mission's trip, even though it necessarily must work with the Lublin group.

The initial job will be to estimate needs. It is known that food and clothing are very short and substantial amounts of fertilizers and agricultural tools will be needed.

Harold Stein, formerly of the Foreign Economic Administration, will head the delegation.

Wagner Speech Televised

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—A television campaign address last night by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York was described by his headquarters as probably the first ever made by a political candidate through that medium. Senator Wagner, seeking re-election, spoke from television station WABD, here.

Stripped Germany Held Price Of Peace by Liberated Areas

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP)—Liberated European countries feel that the price of peace is "a settlement that deprives Germany of its potential economic and military supremacy" in Europe, the Foreign Policy Association has asserted today.

This viewpoint was reflected in a study made by Mrs. Winifred N. Hadsel, of the Association's research staff.

"Anything less in their opinion will merely invite a repetition of the events of 1939-44 in an even more disastrous form, particularly for those nations which are unfortunate enough to be Germany's neighbors," she wrote.

Even at the risk of having to pay for the greater share of their own reconstruction, the "European nations stand for the plan which Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., is reported to have submitted to President Roosevelt last September," Mrs. Hadsel said.

"Forced to decide between large scale reparations and a deindustrialized Germany," she added, "most of the continental allies do not hesitate to choose the destruction of Germany's industrial potential."

But Germany's neighbors, Mrs. Hadsell reported, believe that it would not be necessary to remove all German industries, since all of them would not have the same potential military value.

Mrs. Hadsel said that "if all the territorial changes proposed by the French, Dutch and the rival Polish groups were carried into effect, Germany would lose approximately one fifth of its pre-1938 area.

"And through these cessions, Germany's coal and steel production would be reduced by nearly one fourth. Important Zinc, lead, and lignite resources would also be lost, as would key strategic areas along the Baltic and the Rhine. . . .

"Even after Germany has been greatly weakened in size and economic potential, the small nations feel that neither they nor their larger allies will dare to neglect their military power . . . in order to oppose such bids for power as the Germany may still be able to make in the postwar period."

Chiang Points Way To Closer U. S. Tie

By the Associated Press

Prospects are "now excellent" for close and effective Chinese-American military, political and economic co-operation, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek said in a message to the Associated Press in response to a request for his views on the situation spotlighted by Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's recall to Washington.

Making his first statement for publication on the Stilwell incident, General Chiang said he believed President Roosevelt's explanation of that matter to be "adequate" and that he had nothing further to add.

He referred to the President's statement, made at a White House news conference on Oct. 31, that General Stilwell's recall was due to a clash of personalities between the General and the Generalissimo and that it had no connection with matters of strategy or policy in China.



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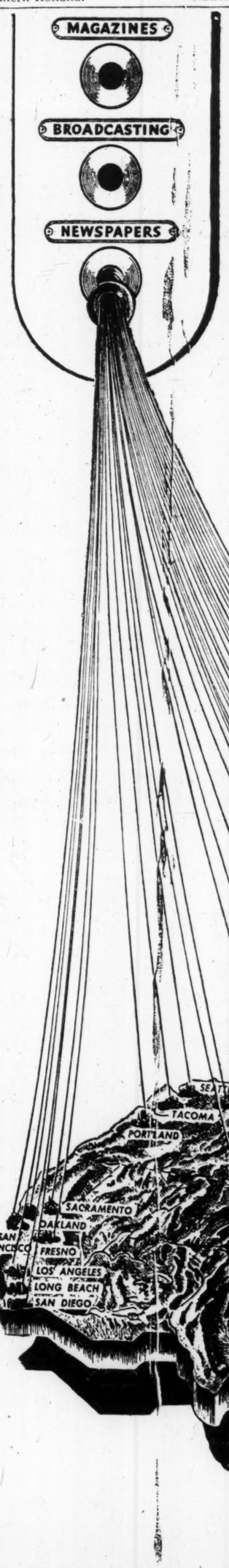
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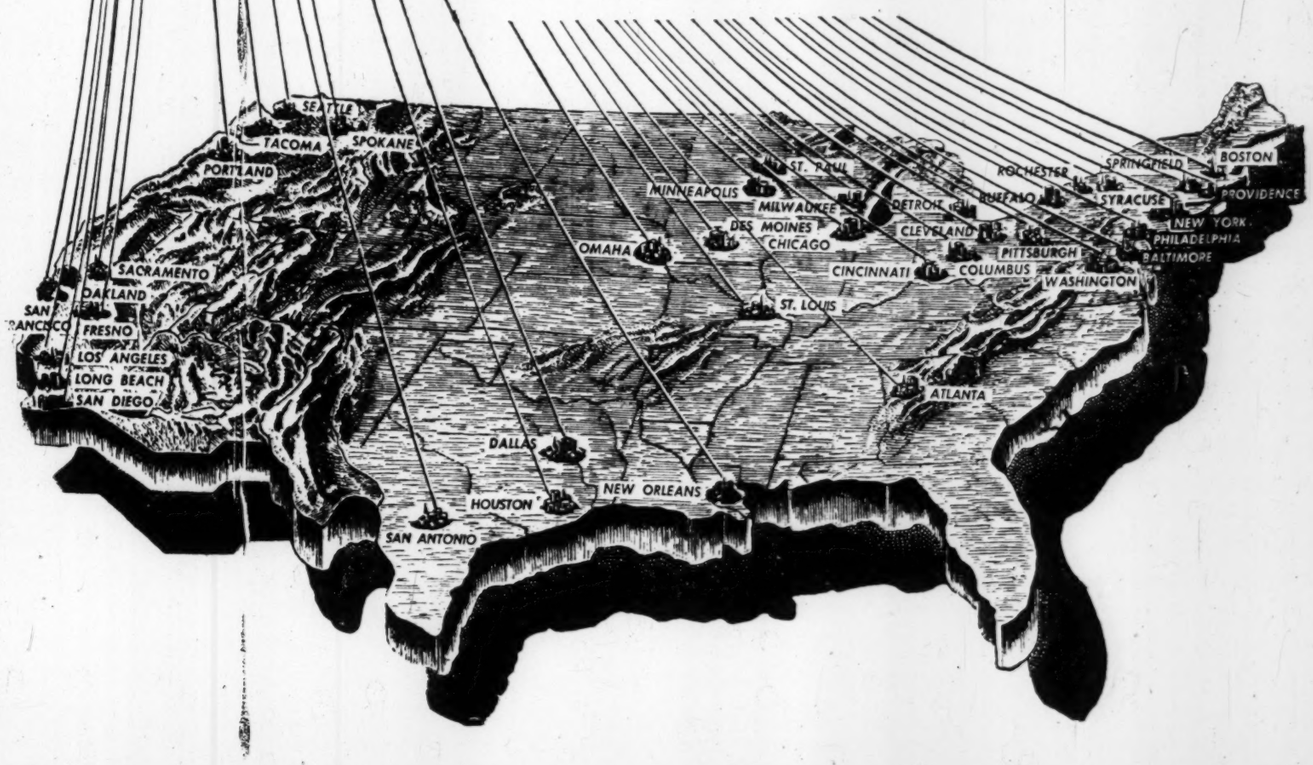
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Filipino Editor Who Worked With Underground Depicts Crusade That Liberated Tacloban

Continued from Page 1

Omnibook and Free Philippines, smuggled in from Australia?

Two and a half years of association with the Japanese didn't give me any assurance of personal safety. True, as the editor of their Army propaganda sheet, I enjoyed certain freedom. And I had taken great pains never to disclose what was inside my heart. Yet I knew the mask couldn't be worn always. I feared most that unguarded moment when by word or deed I would betray myself.

The Japanese can be very friendly and at the same time very suspicious. Friendship counts for nothing to them, particularly the Kalibapi. The latter will not hesitate to send to a concentration camp the host who has entertained them on the previous night.

Playing a deceiving game with such persons is more dangerous in some ways than being with the guerrillas. The self-imposed duty of keeping up Filipino morale by passing on proof of the progress of the Americans on the road back to the Philippines might at any moment result in sudden annihilation.

On my arrival at the liaison office, however, all my fears were found to be groundless. The interpreter was smiling and greeted me with the words, "Good news."

"Well," I said, "how good? Have you details now on the assistance the Philippines will give Japan as a result of the recent proclamation of war against America?"

"Better than that," and the interpreter rubbed his hands smugly," a Japanese victory—victory in a big naval battle off Taiwan with the American fleet."

"Naval battle?" I answered. "I didn't hear the news over the radio last night."

Some "Victory"!

"It came early this morning. Eleven American carriers have been sunk—also a battleship and a destroyer. Our airplanes have shot down 800 American planes. Many others were damaged. We must let people know about the victory immediately."

I knew this brand of brash propaganda well. The local Japanese might believe the stuff handed down, but the Filipinos didn't.

"The newspaper issue for this week already is on the street. Perhaps you want me to print an extra?" I asked.

We went to work at once. The interpreter and I spent the entire morning writing notices to be posted around the city.

What Was Behind It

In the back of my thought, I discerned the purpose of this latest propaganda claim. It obviously was to neutralize the effect of the new recent American air raids on the Philippines. The Japanese apparently reckoned that this American "naval debacle" would prove to the Filipinos and to the local Japanese themselves that the Americans never could land in the Philippines.

An important point in recent Japanese propaganda had been that American troops still trying to fight their way out of Guadalcanal and separated from the Philippines by seas infested with Japanese warships could never get near enough to threaten the islands.

The Japanese liaison officer recently had "pointed out" that it took an entire division of American troops to capture Saipan, which he said was defended by only a couple of thousand Japanese soldiers. Then he claimed that it would be impossible to muster sufficient men to land in the Philippines, which was garrisoned by "1,500,000 Japanese troops."

Of course, information passed on to me from the guerrillas indicated that there never was more than about 200,000 Japanese in the entire Philippines.

Moreover, news of the Japanese naval "victory" would serve to foster Filipino-Japanese co-operation, which was the appeal of Puppet President Jose Laurel in the recent proclamation of war against the United States.

Japanese Celebration

So the Japanese set about to celebrate this "phony" victory. On the afternoon of Oct 16, the puppet Governor of Leyte organized a victory parade in which the general public was forced to participate. A call was made on the local Japanese base commander, Gen. Shiro Makino, and the usual congratulations tendered.

At the marketplace, where the parade ended, a representative of the Japanese Army gave fuller details of the "Taiwan victory" and at the same time gave a plug for the local Kalibapi, which, he said, was struggling with three common enemies: (1) Those Filipinos who secretly were wishing for the return of the Americans; (2) guerrillas in mountains, and (3) those Filipinos who were spreading "false propaganda."

The puppet Governor also urged the people to lend more active co-operation with the Japanese and emphasized the necessity of quick completion of the airfields on Leyte. Each able-bodied civilian was required to work free one day each week on these fields.

Three-Day Festival

The puppet Governor then announced there would be a three-night festival of dancing in the public marketplace to celebrate victory.

That night, however, the marketplace was practically deserted. The few Japanese soldiers made futile attempts to get a Chinese restaurant owner to procure girls for dancing.

The puppet Mayor stood on one corner commenting with some disappointment, "These are strange days. When we charged admission recently for dances during the agricultural fair, the entire market was overcrowded. Now, when we give the people a free dance, nobody comes."

On another corner, the puppet Governor watched his colossal failure to get townspeople support for the Japanese "victory."

Delicate Game

A Filipino governor under the Japanese occupation must be a pastmaster at playing both ends against the middle—a feat which is both delicate and dangerous. He must enjoy the trust of the people and still appear to satisfy the desires of the occupation authorities.

But this Governor in Tacloban loved power. He openly sought his job. And he was a little Hitler cordially hated by all loyal Filipinos. He coerced the civilians into obeying his edicts by promoting fear of punishment.

A member of the Kalibapi asked me why only a handful of civilians turned up for dances.

I replied that the people were afraid of the recent air raids, and he seemed satisfied.

U. S. Force Off Samar

The next day the weather was bad. One of the secret channels through which I received information notified me of the presence of a large American carrier task force off Samar. Immediately I set the grapevine working, for a figured that if storms hampered the operation of American aircraft, the task force might be trapped by the Japanese.

The following morning, however, American planes attacked Tacloban airfield, right next to the town. The first attacks on the field had been on Sept .12-13, and had been thrilling sights to watch. I had watched from the balcony of my house, where I lived with my wife.

We had a full view of the landing field. And if the first well-ordered dive bombing was beautiful to behold, this second attack on Oct. 17 was superb.

Like hawks plunging down, the American planes swooped and machine gunned and bombed. During the second attack, all Japanese ack-ack was silenced. Not one American plane was damaged, and as they flew away, huge billows of smoke from three fires rose slowly into the sky over the landing field.

First Hint of Landing

When we heard thumping sounds, as of intermittent shelling, we first began to suspect that a landing might be attempted. Early the next morning (D-Day minus 2) some évacués from Dulag, who had trekked the entire distance to Tacloban during the night, told us the news that Dulag had been shelled. Now we were sure a landing would follow.

Later in the day, the United States airplanes returned for another series of devastating blows on Tacloban airfield, and that evening we got our first share of shelling.

The target was still the landing field, and we had a jolly time watching from the balcony the fires and giant spurts of earth every time a shell fell. As the shelling continued far into the night, however, ships began plastering the position west of Tacloban, and all night the weird screaming of shells over our head shook us. The earth quaked with every blast and the air was filled with a sound like a thousand rattlesnakes.

Took to Shelters

We took to shelters, fearing the town proper might be bombed. Two shells intended for the Japanese shrine on the eastern hill of the town's outskirts fell in the town. We began to wonder if the American ships would be forced to sacrifice civilians in their effort to search out enemy defenses. We lived centuries of anxiety until 4 a. m., when the shelling ceased.

The respite gave me a chance to discover what had happened to the town. All around, the countryside was laid waste, but the town had been spared by the incredible accuracy of the firing.

One shell fell in the middle of a street, wrecking a house. A freak splinter pierced a shelter, killing one of our best woman pianists. Another shell almost wiped out a family of Filipino-Americans who had sought shelter in the bathroom of their home.

The passing of the pianist moved me deeply—she would have enjoyed playing for the American liberators who arrived later.

I next visited the Japanese liaison office to find out the reaction of the officer in command. He no longer was there.

Japanese Flee City

In fact, most of the Japanese had fled to the mountains on the first day of the shelling.

Only a handful of Japanese soldiers were left to man a few artillery positions in the western hills flanking the city. The town could have been occupied by the Americans at that moment. And I wished then there had been some way to notify the American ships, hundreds of which by then lined the coast in Leyte Gulf.

If only there had been some way to pass the word to them! The ships were wasting much ammunition and destroying only our sleep.

After another sleepless night, I again toured the city. Civilians by this time were gravitating toward houses which had been hurriedly evacuated by the Japanese.

Warehouses Looted

The promise of food and clothing after months of deprivation was too much, and the people began looting Japanese warehouses. I couldn't help feeling happy about this form of looting. The people were only taking what rightly belonged to them.

American planes roared occasionally overhead and people flocked into streets cheering, waving flags, and shouting "America, America!"

Women who had once dressed gaily for formal balls by the American armies before the war came out of muddy shelters holding aloft babies and shouting their gratitude.

After Three Years!

Then the American troops landed. We ran down to the landing beaches, where resistance didn't materialize. There they were—with all their mechanized might—our first sight of them in almost three years.

We couldn't contain ourselves. We rushed to them, embracing them. Tears were even in my eyes—eyes of a so-called callous news writer. They had come at last! They had almost stayed away too long.

The Doughboys poured ashore. They gave us countless little amenities we hadn't seen in years. They gave able-bodied Filipinos rifles, and took them along to fight.

Standing on the beach watching the greatest invasion of the Pacific war from inside, we were impressed by the fact that the Americans didn't have at all that grim, serious look of fighting men as we had expected. They seemed utterly relaxed, as if fighting were but all in the day's work—almost a game.

Some of them were under fire, but they seemed entirely unconcerned.

Superior Equipment

Their tanks, guns, trucks, and even their battle dress all looked vastly superior to what we had seen the Japanese wearing here in Tacloban. And when later we watched the jeeps and all the paraphernalia of war being thrown up on the beach where we used to swim in the peacetime moonlight, we knew then that no army in the world could ever beat the Americans.

The Japanese used to drill into us that materialism was all that the United States had to fight with and that the Americans were not disciplined and lacked training. The Japanese said that in the end the Americans' selfish individualism would doom them to defeat.

But we had seen the Japanese in combat exercises and watched corporals slapping privates who made mistakes.

Japanese Diet

We had seen common Japanese foot soldiers eat seaweed and rice and seem to like it. I think the Japanese criticized the American "materialism" because they themselves either were ignorant of or completely lacked similar progress in civilization.

We had a ringside seat at the spectacle of a strange people really set on a war the reasons for which they could not explain except in terms of complicated phrases attached to the Greater East Asia rubbish and we had been somewhat impressed.

Then here on our beaches, we saw the Americans—tall, brown, well-clothed, and well-fed. We knew that behind the confident look on their faces was not materialism but the knowledge they were fighting for the right cause.

Start of Crusade

These Americans had picked our home to begin the battle to repay Bataan. They had picked our shores to start a crusade to liberate us Filipinos whom they consider Americans like themselves—to set up once more order in a world overcome with dishonesty and double dealing.

And above all, they had fought their way 10,000 miles across the Pacific to fulfill a promise — a promise of liberation for a Far Eastern people surrounded still by remnants of exploitation and selfish colonial rule.

It was enough that they had come themselves. The prospect of early independence which came ashore with them was like a rich desert.

Board to Examine Disloyal Filipinos

TALCOBAN, Leyte, P. I., Nov. 6 (AP)—President Sergio Osmena today announced the establishment of a board to investigate charges of disloyalty among Filipinos to the Philippine Commonwealth and the United States.

The board, which began deliberations today, will be concerned primarily with investigating alleged acts of disloyalty committed by Filipinos now held in jail in reoccupied Leyte.

The board was also given the task of considering legal problems and matters of policy involving the investigation and disposition of cases of citizens who may be accused later of supporting the Japanese.

The board would thus set the pattern for restoration of political and economic life throughout the Philippines.

Chairman of the board is Maj. Gen. Basilio J. Valdes, Chief of Staff of the Philippine Army and Secretary of National Defense, who left the Philippines with the late President Manuel Quezon and returned to the islands with President Osmena.

Salvador's 'President' Seeks U. S. Recognition

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Nov. 6 (AP)—Miguel Tomas Molina, proclaimed the legitimate President of Salvador by three members of the Supreme Court, was reported to be meeting in Guatemala with Salvadorean diplomats in an effort to form a government in exile.

Riots which broke out in Santa Ana after Señor Molina was proclaimed President were reported continuing.

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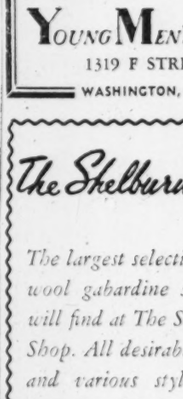
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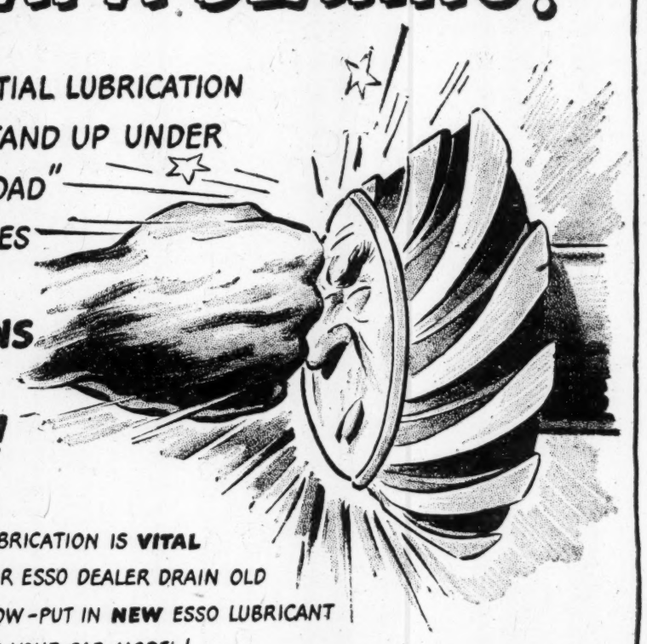
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BUY MORE WAR BONDS

G. O. P. Nominee Charges 'Morgenthau Plan' Stiffened Will of Germany to Resist Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 6—The prepared text of the address of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey at Madison Square Garden Nov. 4 follows in part:

All over the world tonight Americans are fighting for the right of free men to govern themselves. Here at home we are waging a political campaign to make secure the liberties for which they fight.

Openly and in plain words John Bricker and I, in the name of the Republican Party, are dedicated to these propositions:

1. To speed total victory and the prompt return of our fighting men by putting energy and competence in Washington behind the magnificent effort of our military command.

2. To provide American leadership in the world for an effective organization among all nations to prevent future wars;

3. To direct all Government policies in the peacetime years ahead to achieving jobs and opportunity for every American.

To these ends,

We shall restore honesty and intergrity to our National Government;

We shall put an end to one-man rule;

We shall unite our people in teamwork and harmony behind a President and a Congress that can and will work together to realize the limitless promise of America.

These are so partisan objectives. They are in truth the objectives of the American people. They can never be attained under the tired and quarrelsome Administration that has been in office for 12 long years. They can only be attained under a new, vigorous administration that comes fresh from the people. That's why all over the country the people are saying it's time for a change.

Homefront Responsible

America is determined to win a speedy and overwhelming victory in this war. All of us have perfect confidence in our military and naval commanders. But this war cannot be won alone upon the battlefronts. It must also be won at home. And each of us must plan his part.

As recently as Sept. General Eisenhower renewed his earlier prophecy that Germany could be beaten in 1944 if everyone at home would do his part. Yet last Thursday Mr. Roosevelt decided to tell us that the war had still a long way to go.

What has happened in two months to cancel General Eisenhower's prediction? Mr. Roosevelt has not told us the whole story, but part of it we know.

Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill held a conference in Quebec. Our Secretary of State was absent. Our Secretary of War was absent. In their stead Mr. Roosevelt took with him that master of military strategy and foreign affairs, the Secretary of the Treasury, with his private plan for disposing of the German people after the war. The plan was so clumsy that Mr. Roosevelt himself finally dropped it—but the damage was done.

The publishing of this plan while everything else was kept secret was just what the Nazi propagandists needed. That was as good as 10 fresh German divisions. It put fight back into the German Army; it stiffened the will of the German nation to resist. Almost overnight the headlong retreat of the Germans stopped. They stood and fought, fanatically. . . .

Here's the report from the front by the United Press: "The home front talk about stern treatment for a defeated Germany has inspired bitter and fanatical resistance among German troops, in this sector at least, and the G. I.'s are a little bitter about it. . . ."

What does this mean? It means that the blood of our fighting men is paying for this improvised meddling which is so much a part of the Roosevelt Administration. And at the very moment when his own confused incompetence has thus prolonged the war in Europe, Franklin Roosevelt goes on the radio and claims for himself the credit for everything our engineers, our war workers, our industry, our farmers and our fighting sons have done.

Shall Reach Goals

We are advancing and we shall reach our goals. Once rid of capricious, personal Government, once we give our whole, our united thoughts to victory, we shall reach Berlin and Tokyo quicker—with less cost.

Let me make one thing clear: Your next Administration will never claim personal or political profit from the achievements of the American people or from the sacrifices of their sons and daughters. But it will put a stop to the incompetence in Washington which is costing the lives of American men and delaying the day of final victory.

That's why it's time for a change.

The people of this country are determined that we shall not again go through the heartache and sacrifice of these past three years. This war must be the last war. We shall take the lead in the formation of a world organization to prevent future wars. And we know that effort can never be the work of one man or of one nation. It can never be the product of secret agreements worked out in secret conferences between two or three rulers. For the United States, this great effort must have the support and understanding of all our people. And it must, under our Constitution, have the support and approval of the people's representatives in Congress.

Congress Abused

Yet, Mr. Roosevelt, year after year, has systematically abused and insulted the members of Congress. Having already alienated his own leaders in Congress, he has now gratuitiously insulted the Republican leaders of the Senate and the House. Those leaders joined with me in an effort to lift the program for lasting peace above partisanship. They publicly pledged themselves to support the program for world peace on which Secretary Hull and I had cooperated. But this harmonious nonpolitical approach was not politically profitable to Mr. Roosevelt, so he denounced the Republican members of Congress and accused them of erecting "a party spite fence between us and the peace."

The time has come to bring an end to this name calling and abuse. American partisanship in a world organization for peace can only be built by a President and a Congress—Republicans and Democrats alike—working together in harmony and mutual respect. To achieve that harmony, we must have a new Chief Executive who believes in that fundamental principle and practices it. That's another reason why it's time for a change.

When victory is won, 11,000,000 Americans will return from our fighting forces. They will be looking for jobs and opportunity.

Many Need Work

They will want to marry, go to work and get ahead. Twenty million war workers will be looking for jobs in peacetime industries. If we are not to betray those who have fought and worked for victory in this war, we must have here in America a land of opportunity, a land of full emplyoment at high wages, with a rising standard of living.

My opponent talks once again of jobs in the future, but he offers us nothing except a repetition of the New Deal policies which failed for eight straight years. . . .

. . . We need to sweep away the strangling mass of rules and regulations, of petty bureaucratic interferences. We need to sweep away the old dank, wretched atmosphere of hostility and abuse. We need onec more to let the American people — industry, labor and agriculture — know that their Government believes with them in the American tradition of opportunity for all.

View on Business

We need an Administration that cares more about little business than it does about big government. We need an Administration that will not be afraid of peace—that will want to bring our fighting men home when victory is achieved—and will keep its promise to do so. And that's another reason why it's time for a change.

Too Long in Power

There are other reasons. For 12 years we have watched the shifty, slippery nature of the present national Administration. It has stood for no principle except self-perpetuation in power. The result has been decay of the moral fiber of government. That decay reached its logical result when Franklin Roosevelt was compelled to admit that it was he himself who sponsored the One Thousand Club. This is the scheme which offers in writing for $1,000 "special privileges" and a voice "in the formulation of Administration policies." . . .

All this is the inevitable result of too many years in power—and the desire for perpetual office. It is exactly what every great American beginning with George Washington and Thomas Jefferson warned against. It is inevitable that it should have produced political leadership which today publicly defines politics as the science of "how who gets what, when and why." I say the young men of America are not fighting and dying for these corrupt and decadent practices. . . .

Today, the great Democratic Party, weakened by 12 years of one-man rule, is being leased out to men who boast that they owe no allegiance to that Party or its principles. It has been put on the auction block, for sale to the highest bidder, and the highest bidders are Sidney Hillman's Political Action Committee and Earl Browder's Communists. There is only one way for the real members of the Democratic Party to win in this election. That is to join with Republicans in defeating the New Dealers, the Political Action Committee and the Communists. . . .

Constructive Program

In this campaign I have set forth a constructive program for the years ahead built soundly, brick by brick. It shows how we can achieve our objectives—each of them, including full employment, high, stable income for labor, agriculture, and business, broader old-age benefits, tax reduction with an increased national income and freedom of both labor and business from crippling Government regimentation.

Founders Built Well

. . . In the years immediately ahead we need new hands to steer the Ship of State steadily through the balance of the war, then into quiet peactime waters where we can again progress. We need to learn to work together, again, in unity. We need above all to renew our faith; faith in the good will of our fellow men regardless of race, color, or creed; faith in the limitless future of our country.

Our nation was founded and built by men of great faith and good will, who came here to do great things. They created our institutions in the image of their beliefs. First of all, they believed in Almighty God. That was the rock on which they built. They believed in the moral law. They believed in the dignity of man. In the Bill of Rights they consecrated and established that dignity of man without distinction of race, creed, or color. They believed that man should be free—free to worship after the dictates of his own conscience, free to live in his own home, to raise a family—free to speak his own mind without fear or favor, free to get ahead in the world. They believed that government should be the servant, not the master of the people. . . .

Let us in this election send a ringing affirmation to all the world that the love of freedom is still strong in the hearts of the American people. Let us register our faith that in America there is no indispensable man. Let us prove that free government still lives. Let us send the thrilling message around the world that America has changed administrations in order to speed victory and ensure lasting peace—that freedom is the most vital thing in the world—that we intend to have it—to hold it forever.

Soldier-Vote Breakdown to Be Late

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—A breakdown of the total soldier vote between President Roosevelt and Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York probably will not be available before Dec. 17 or 18, a survey here indicated today. The count starts Dec. 5. Presidential electors are to meet Dec. 18. More than 20,000 ballots thus far have been returned.

State election officials estimate that the votes of 3,462,000 service men and women will be cast in tomorrow's election—a possible balance-tipper in states where civilians divide evenly. Some estimates run as high as 4,000,000.

The deadline for receiving them in most states is tomorrow and the great majority have already been returned. Eleven states, however, count some or all their service ballots after election day. Therefore, in the event of a very close election, the final outcome could be in doubt for days or weeks.

Sir John Dill

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP)—Field Marshal Sir John Dill, who passed on here on Nov. 4, was head of the British Joint Staff Mission in the United States.

The British Information Service said that the British Joint Staff Mission deeply regretted to announce his passing.

President Roosevelt in awarding the Distinguished Service Medal posthumously to Sir John said in a statement issued on his train in Boston that he had long regarded Sir John "not only as a great soldier and a great friend but as a most important figure in the remarkable accord which has been developed in the combined operations of our two countries."

Sir John retired as chief of the British Imperial General Army three years ago and served as Governor of Bombay until his assignment to Washington. He represented Prime Minister Winston Churchill in the United States, in the latter's capacity of Minister of Defense.

He is survived by his widow, Lady Dill; one son by a previous marriage, Maj. John de Guerin Dill of the British Royal Artillery, now serving in the Central Mediterranean, and by a stepdaughter, Miss Sonia Furlong of Washington.

Sir John has been called by British admirers "our best general since Marlborough" and during the early days of the war a German commentator once referred to him as the only British general "worthy of our steel."

An Irishman from Belfast, he was educated at Cheltenham College and Sandhurst, British Military College. He served in the Boer War as a junior officer and in World War I as a brigade major.

Dr. Alexis Carrel

PARIS, Nov. 6 (AP)—Dr. Alexis Carrel, who passed on here yesterday, was a biologist and Nobel Prize winner who was associated with Charles A. Lindbergh in the invention of a mechanical heart.

Two months ago Mrs. Carrel denied published reports, attributed to French Government agencies, that Dr. Carrel had been suspended from his post as Director of the Carrel Foundation for the Study of Human Problems, and said he was confined to his home. J. W. Boucher, Director of the Cabinet for the Prefect of Police, had declared the Carrel Foundation was established with Vichy Government funds in 1941.

Dr. Carrel was connected with the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in New York from 1906 to 1939. In 1912 he won the Nobel Prize in medicine.

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Only 33 Days to Shop for
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Start Now!
What a joyous feeling is generated by the Christmas Season . . . when church bells ring, when children dream of Santa Claus, when the faces of grown-ups are lighted with theirs! Yes, Christmas is a wonderful influence upon both young and old, even a wartime Christmas . . . and this is our fourth wartime Christmas. But in the hope that it may be the last such Christmas we've gone ahead with renewed enthusiasm in our preparations for making it a truly great Christmas. Certain we are that THIS Christmas tradition will always live . . . "To Give and Love, and Love to Give."
Toyland Is Open!
Already a world of Toys for Girls and Boys is to be seen on our Fourth Floor. Bring the children in soon and watch their eyes sparkle with anticipation of the Christmas morn that's coming soon.
Uncle Sam Says:
Complete your shopping and mailing in November. Mark letters and parcels "Do Not Open 'Til Christmas." Use postal delivery zone numbers on parcels, letters and cards.
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Roosevelt Cites Progress of War and Sees Opportunities for All During Postwar Era

BOSTON, Nov. 6—Following is the prepared text of President Roosevelt's speech at Fenway Park Nov. 4, in part:

. . . I want to recall one visit, back in October, 1928, when I came here to urge you to vote for a great American named Al Smith.

And you did vote for that eternally "Happy Warrior."

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and your good neighbor, Rhode Island, went Democratic in 1928, four years before the rest of the nation did. . . .

And while I am speaking of that campaign of 1928, let me remind you that, having nominated Al Smith for the second time for the Presidency, I was then running at his request for the Governorship of New York. And people were there then—even then—saying that my health would not permit me to discharge the duties of public office.

I think that it is by now a pretty well established fact that I managed to survive my four years as Governor of New York. . . .

When I talked here in Boston in 1928 I talked about racial and religious intolerance, which was then—as it unfortunately still is—"a menace to the liberties of America."

And all the bigots were gunning for Al Smith.

Religious intolerance, social intolerance and political intolerance have no place in our American life.

Here in New England you have been fighting bigotry and intolerance for centuries. You know that all of our people—except pure-blooded Indians—are immigrants, or descendants of immigrants, including even those who came here on the Mayflower.

Many Nationalities

Today, in this war, our fine boys are fighting magnificently all over the world, and among those boys are the Murphys and the Kellys, the Smiths and the Joneses, the Cohens, the Carusos, the Kowalskis, the Schultzes, the Olsens, the Swobodas, and—right in with all thet rest of them—the Cabots and the Lowells.

All of these and others like them are the life blood of America. They are the hope of the world.

It is our duty to them to make sure that, big as this country is, there is no room in it for racial or religious intolerance—and that there is no room for snobbery.

Our young men and young women are fighting not only for their existence, and their homes and their families. They also are fighting for a country and a world where men and women of all races, colors and creeds can live, work, speak, and worship—in peace, freedom, and security.

If we can shorten the war by one month—even by one minute—we shall have saved the lives of some of our young men and women. We must not let our comforts or conveniences, our politics or our prejudices, stand in the way of our determination to drive—to drive relentlessly and unflinchingly—over the hard road to final victory. . . .

Although victory over the Nazis and the Japanese is certain and inevitable—and I, for one, have never had one moment's doubt of our ultimate victory—the war is still far from over. There is tough, hard, and bloody fighting ahead of us.

We got into this war because we were attacked by the Japanese and because they and their Axis partners, Hitler's Germany and Mussolini's Italy, declared war on us.

I am sure that any real American would have chosen, as this Government did, to fight when our own soil was made the object of a sneak attack. As for myself, under the same circumstances, I would choose to do the same thing—again and again and again.

. . . We are made happy by the fact that the Italian people—our long-time friends—are started once again along the paths of freedom and peace.

We were better prepared for this war than for any previous war in our history.

On the day of Pearl Harbor we had more than 2,000,000 men in our armed forces.

Our war production, started a year and a half before, was rolling toward the gigantic volume of output that has been achieved.

Our Navy was building. Indeed, it had been building ever since 1933, when I first used PWA funds to start a naval building program—which included our first modern carriers. One of those carriers, authorized 10 years ago, was the Enterprise, a grand and gallant ship which has covered herself with glory all through this war and was in there fighting last week in the great victory in the Philippine waters.

And—in addition to our physical preparedness—we have something far more important—spiritual preparedness. . . .

The average American citizen is doing some hard thinking these days about what sort of government he wants during the next four years. . . .

Since those dark days early in 1933, many fortifications have been erected to protect the people of this country—just as we promised that there would be.

These fortifications have provided protection for your bank deposits and your investments—your standard of living, your right to organize unions and to bargain collectively with your employers.

They protect your soil and rivers and trees—your heritage of natural resources. They provide you with protection against the hazards of unemployment and old age—they protect you against inflation and runaway prices.

Zealous Defenders

These fortifications are now manned by zealous defenders—and these defenders are not Communists and they are not fossils.

Can the citizens of the nation now afford to turn over these bulwarks to the men who raised every possible obstacle to their original construction?

Does the average American believe that those who fought tooth and nail against progressive legislation during the past 12 years can be trusted to cherish and preserve that legislation during the next four years?

Can it be that those who financed the bitter opposition to the New Deal have made an about-face and are now willing and able to fight for the objectives of the New Deal?

We have all heard Republican orators in this campaign call this Administration everything under the sun and promise that they if elected—and oh, my friends, what a big "if" that is—if elected, they would institute the biggest housecleaning in history.

What a job that would be! It would mean, among other things, sweeping out with my Administration the most efficient and the most patriotic Republicans that could be found in the whole country.

But—despite these campaign promises of wholesale housecleaning—have you heard one word of specific criticism of any of the progressive laws that this Administration has proposed and enacted?

Have you heard any talk of sweeping out any of these laws—or sweeping out any of the agencies which administer these laws?

Silent on Subject

Oh, no—on that subject the Republican politicians are very uncharacteristically silent.

This Administration has made mistakes. That I freely assert.

But our mistakes have been honestly made during sincere efforts to help the great mass of citizens. Never have we made the inexcusable mistake of substituting talk for action when farms were being foreclosed, homes were being sold at auction, and people were standing in breadlines. . . .

Is it conceivable to you that this Administration, with its record of very deep concern for human welfare, could ever be guilty of neglect of the welfare of our fighting men? . . .

We are going to see to it that those of them seeking farms get a real chance to settle on land of their own.

We are going to see to it that those who hope to establish businesses have a legitimate and fair opportunity to do so.

Funny Campaign

The American people are quite competent to judge a political party which works both sides of the street—a party which has one candidate making campaign promises of all kinds of added Government expenditures in the West while a running-mate demands less Government expenditures in the East. . . .

I think I heard some campaign orator say that Secretary Hull and the rest of us had done such a fine job with the Good Neighbor policy and our plans for world peace—that it is time for a change.

I believe I heard some campaign orator say that this "incompetent" Administration had developed a program which was so good for the farmers and the businessmen and the workers of the nation—that it is time for a change.

I think I heard some campaign orator say that we have so thoroughly shifted the control over our banks from Wall Street and State Street to the capital of the United States—that it is time for a change.

War Production

And I am quite sure I heard somebody say that this "chaotic" Administration has done such an amazing job of war production—that it is time for a change.

I think I even heard somebody say that those "tired, quarrelsome" old men are waging such a victorious war—that it is time for a change. . . .

Just the other day you people here in Boston witnessed an amazing demonstration of talking out of both sides of the mouth.

Speaking here in Boston, a Republican candidate said—and pardon me if I quote him correctly—he said that "the Communists are seizing control of the New Deal, through which they aim to control the Government of the United States."

However, on that very same day that very same candidate had spoken in Worcester and he said that with Republican victory in November, "we can end one-man government, we can forever remove the threat of monarchy in the United States."

Now, really—which is it—communism or monarchy?

I do not think we could have both in this country, even if we wanted either—which we do not.

Want Constitution

We want neither communism nor monarchy. We want to live under our Constitution—which has served pretty well for 155 years. If this were a banquet hall instead of a ball park, I would propose a toast that we will continue to live under it for another 155 years.

I confess that often in this campaign, I have been tempted to speak my mind with sharper vigor and greater indignation.

Everybody knows that I was reluctant to run for the Presidency again this year. But since the campaign has developed I tell you frankly that I have become most anxious to win—for the reason that never before in my lifetime has a campaign been filled with such misrepresentation, distortion, and falsehood.

Never since 1928 have there been so many attempts to stimulate in America racial or religious intolerance.

When any political candidate stands up and says, solemnly, that there is danger that the Government of the United States—your Government—could be sold out to the Communists—then I say that that candidate reveals a shocking lack of trust in America.

He reveals a shocking lack of faith in democracy—in the spiritual strength of our people.

Country Put to Test

If ever there was a time in which the spiritual strength of our people was put to the test, that time was in the terrible depression of 1929 to 1933. . . .

But—our democratic faith was too sturdy. What the American people demanded in 1933 was not less democracy—but more democracy—and that is what they want. . . .

On this subject—and on all subjects—I say to you, my friends, what I said when first you conferred upon me the exalted honor of the Presidency:

"We have nothing to fear but fear itself."

And I do not think you will ever cast your votes for fearful men.

I believe that we Americans will want the peace to built by men who have shown foresight rather than hindsight.

This war, which we are now fighting, has been an interruption in the story of our forward progress; but it has also opened a new chapter—a chapter which it is for us now living to begin.

At the end of this war this country will have the greatest material power of any nation in the world. . . .

I say we must wage the coming battle for America and for civilization on a scale worthy of the way we have unitedly waged the battles against tyranny and reaction and wage it through all the difficulties and disappointments that may ever clog the wheels of progress.

And I say we must wage it in association with the United Nations with whom we have stood and fought—with the association ever growing. . . .

Roosevelt Leads 3 of 5 Major Polls

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—Four of five nation-wide polls show President Roosevelt slightly ahead of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, his Republican opponent, on election eve.

The final Gallup Poll, released today, gives Mr. Roosevelt 51.5 per cent and Mr. Dewey 48.5 per cent of the civilian popular vote. Gallup's 48 individual state surveys show 18 states with 165 electoral votes sure for Dewey. The remaining 20 states, with 281 electoral votes, are classed as "pivotal states" in which neither candidate leads by more than 3 per cent.

The Fortune Survey of Public Opinion gives President Roosevelt 53.6 per cent of the popular vote as compared to Mr. Dewey's 46.4 per cent. These figures were compiled from answers to "attitude questions."

A secret ballot poll conducted by the survey gave Mr. Roosevelt 52.5 per cent and Mr. Dewey 47.5 per cent.

Emil Hurja, associate publisher of Pathfinder magazine and who has been identified with Republican political activity this year, said a poll which he supervised in 28 counties in 15 states indicated Mr. Dewey's election by an electoral vote of 364 to 167 with the New York Governor getting 52 per cent of the popular vote.

Other polls were unchanged from previous announcements.

President Plans New Parley With Churchill and Stalin

Continued from Page 1

Roosevelt said, "we shall be standing before a mighty bar of judgment—the judgment of all those who have fought and died in this war—the judgment of generations yet unborn—the very judgment of God."

Mr. Roosevelt pointed out that "at the end of this war this country will have the greatest material power of any nation in the world."

And he declared:

"It will be a clean, shining America—richer than any other in skilled workers, engineers, farmers, businessmen, scientists."

Closing Exhortation

On the concluding exhortation that America must be worthy of its opportunity, he closed his campaign.

Earlier in the speech, Mr. Roosevelt inferentially answered charges that in taking the United States into World War II, after pledging the country, in a speech in this same Boston in 1940, "again and again and again" that he would not send American boys into foreign wars, he had broken his word.

Governor Dewey took up this refrain in his own speech in Boston last week. To which Mr. Roosevelt responded Saturday night that "we got into this war because we were attacked by the Japanese," and that under the same circumstances he would choose to do the same thing "again and again and again."

Mr. Roosevelt also sought to turn the Dewey charge of a New Deal-Communist alliance with the counter-accusation that Governor Dewey had shown a fear of Communism that revealed a "shocking lack of trust in America."

Mr. Roosevelt charged the Republicans had revived "racial and religious intolerance" in their campaign.

"Never before in my lifetime," he said at one point, "has a campaign been filled with such misrepresentation, distortion, and falsehood."

Willkie Supporters Urged to Back Dewey

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 6 (AP)—The Executive Committee of Wendell Willkie's 1944 campaign urged Mr. Willkie's supporters to vote for Thomas E. Dewey as President.

"We have not attempted, we cannot and will not attempt to speak for our late and beloved friend, Wendell Willkie," said a statement released by Ralph Cake, Portland, Mr. Willkie's former campaign manager.

Mr. Dewey, "in an executive position second in importance only to that of President," has proven his ability to bring unity to the Government, the statement said. "We sincerely believe his proven leadership in domestic matters and his definitely expressed policies on international affairs will more nearly achieve our objectives than the policies of the present outworn and disunited Administration."

Mother to Join Dewey

OWOSSO, Mich., Nov. 6 (AP)—Mrs. George Dewey, mother of Thomas E. Dewey, Republican presidential candidate, left here yesterday afternoon to join her son at Albany, N. Y., for election day. She said she was making the trip at her son's request.

Truman Asks Home-Townsmen To Keep President at Helm

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Nov. 6 (AP)—Senator Harry S. Truman, Democratic vice-presidential nominee, closed his nation-wide campaign tour last night with an appeal to his home-townsmen to "send Franklin D. Roosevelt to the peace table" and "not betray American boys who have made the greatest sacrifice a man can make for his country."

"Ask yourselves if you want a man with no experience to sit at the peace table with Churchill, Stalin and Chiang Kai-shek," he told a crowd gathered to welcome him home from his stumping trip. The text of his speech, broadcast over a state network, was made public at his Kansas City office.

"Or do you want a man to represent you who can meet these leaders on equal terms, a man who knows these men, a man who has been a member of the team that is winning the war, who knows the innermost thoughts of his teammates, and who is determined to see that his own people gets the best deal?"

Senator Truman told his audience that America won a war in 1918, and continued "we lost the peace in 1920 when we were misled by the promises of a candidate for the Presidency—Warren G. Harding—who solemnly assured the country he was for a society of nations to preseve the peace.

"History gives us the answer to Harding's promises. His failure is the reason our boys are now dying again on the battlefields of the world. We dare not make that mistake again—we cannot afford to rely on promises—promises of another candidate of the party of Harding, a candidate with no foreign policy of his own, but who for reasons of political expediency has been forced to give lip service to the foreign policy of the Roosevelt Administration."

Agitation Against Premier Results In One Killed in Iran

MOSCOW, Nov. 6 (AP)—The Soviet News Agency Tass in a dispatch from Teheran yesterday said agitation was continuing in Northern Iran for the ouster of Premier Mohammed Saed and that one person was killed and another wounded when Iranian soldiers fired upon a "peaceful demonstration" against the present Government at Tabriz last week.

The dispatch was published in all Soviet newspapers but there was no further reference in the Russian press to the presence of U. S. troops in Iran. Izvestia, the official Soviet Government newspaper, declared yesterday U. S. troops were in the country without any agreement with Iran.

Russia has been critical of the Saed regime since it announced Oct. 19 that all discussion of oil concessions to the Soviet Union, the United States and Great Britain would be postponed until after the war. U. S. and British representatives in the country raised no objections.

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Even After This Happens, American Women Can't Relax

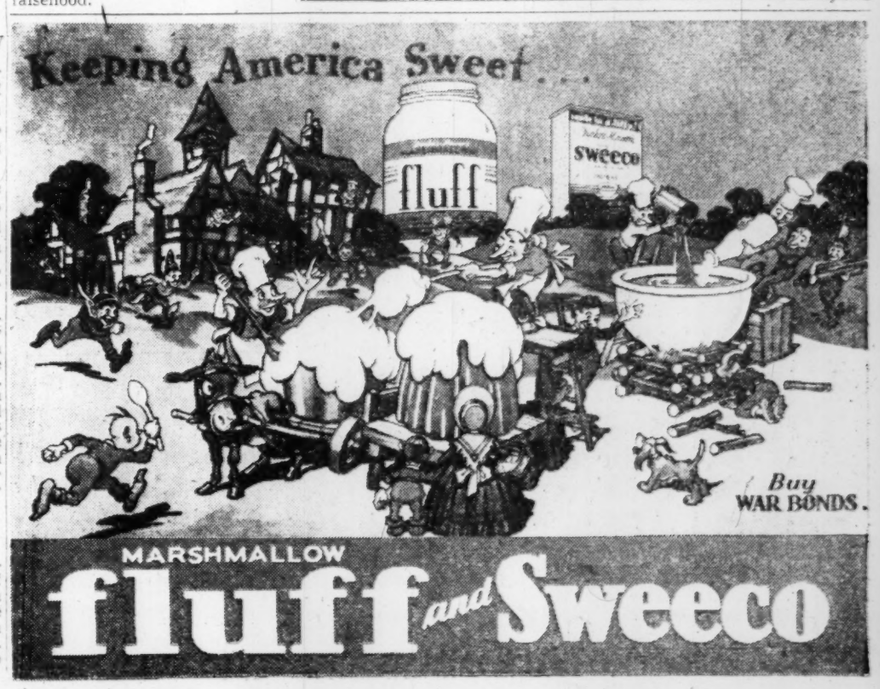


Even after Killer Hitler himself throws in the sponge, American women must not relax on saving used fats in their kitchens. Because it's the Japs, not the Germans, who still have those territories in the Pacific that used to supply us with one billion pounds a year! Our fat salvage job isn't done until we blast the Nips out.

In the meantime, every drop of used fats is urgently needed to help make the tons of munitions, emergency supplies, synthetic rubber and soaps that are needed for final victory.

So keep saving until V-J Day! Remember, the government gives you 2 free red points for every pound.

This message has been approved by WFA and OPA and paid for by Industry.



"Little Grains Of Sand"

THE GIANT DUNES of the Sahara rise against the sky with an air of eternity. It is hard to believe that they move from place to place! They seem so solid, of some celestial metal hammered out by a titan and burnished by the sun. Yet, even from a distance, you may hear them whisper, all those millions and millions of golden grains restlessly mounded together. Sometimes a desert wind comes, plunges mighty fingers down into their midst, crumbles the dunes and scatters them like chaff. High and fast they twirl and travel, many miles maybe before they settle again and raise their tawny humps along the horizon.

For hours I watched them with edged awe. How huge they were, how far-away! The dunes along our Atlantic beaches are but midgets by comparison. Yet, in the days when my legs were short, our little mounds looked tall. I loved to pull myself up by grass-tufts and stand on their heights, or hide in their hollows filled with fog and seasound.

* * *

Now, as I rode the Sahara, suddenly an old song, a rhyme from my childhood, rose in me. No doubt, you also will remember it. Anyhow, here it is:

"Little drops of water,
Little grains of sand,
Make a mighty ocean
And a pleasant land."

When these words first entered my ears, I don't know—perhaps when I was four or five. My mother had the habit then of singing nursery and nonsense rhymes to us at bedtime. Her clear, sweet soprano echoed around the room as she rocked the latest baby, while we pulled our stockings off and laid them over the chair-seats. We each had a small chair of our own on which to air our clothes at night. The woolly smell of winter stockings tickled my nose, when I put it down on my folded hands to say: "Now I lay me." I could smell the rush seat, too. Mother would stop singing and pat the baby gently to keep it quiet till we finished our prayers.

* * *

It was strange to think of such trivial, domestic things as we crossed that immense African desert. But I did. The sands of memory began to whir and stir. Dust-small deeds lifted themselves and gleamed.

How faithful, for instance, were the footsteps of that white horse which used to bring the morning milk when we lived on Long Island! Season in and season out, through winter dark and summer dawn, his sturdy hoofs resounded on the cobbles. Sometimes snow smothered their ringing. Yet I could hear the cans clank, the bottles click, as the wagon stopped at our gate. The brisk footsteps of the carrier could be heard, too, as he hurried on the gravel path. Then an encouraging sound—that unspellable noise drivers make between their back teeth to urge a horse on. Snuggled beneath a blanket, warm in bed, I'd listen to the wheels rattle away, under a stormy sky maybe or under calm stars. I'd lift my ear from the pillow and listen, feeling a bit of a shirk to be so lazy and so comfortable, feeling gratitude, also, toward the milkman and his white horse who supplied our houses, kept a bevy of homes happy.

Every day, every night, all over the world, countless people are keeping faith with their jobs, keeping the wheels of existence greased. Lowly people, simple jobs, yet each important in the plan. Unnoticed and unthanked—except by a fleeting thought—the lowly go about their business whistling and singing. Among the whistlers, the postman takes the palm! Twice daily he trudges up and down our doorsteps, spreading cheer as he goes with the thin, sweet wind of his whistle. Sometimes he whistles real tunes—"Yankee Doodle" or a lullaby of Brahms. Sometimes he just whistles, lets his breath make formless melodies. But, whichever way it is, his footfalls are accompanied by a cheery, golden thread of music that leaves hearts happier all along his route!

* * *

"It's wonderful what a smile can do," thoughtfully a surgeon said to me one evening lately. He happens to be a skilled man in his field and attached to one of the big New York hospitals. "We have a doorman at the hospital whom everybody calls Jim. None of us knows his full name nor even where he lives. He has been opening and closing that same door for twenty years. It doesn't look like much of a job, but it is. Jim's smile makes it important, and the way he welcomes us and the way he says: 'Good night.' Jim is the most useful person on the whole staff. He keeps us all bucked up. Every one of us would miss him. Jim's a quiet fellow, never talks much. It is just the kindness in him. He's proud to be a doorman. By doing it right, Jim has turned a little job into a big one! It's a kingly attitude, when you come to think of it, a sort of noblesse oblige. A man with Jim's smile is worth more than a gold mine."

* * *

Today, whenever I think of the Sahara, I see the film "Desert Victory"—that peculiarly poignant, official British war film which flashed on America's cinema screens some months ago. The desert looked so large, the men so little and so lonely in the vast dark of desert night! On the faithfulness of each soldier, each solitary human, the outcome of this titanic struggle depends. Always it is thus, whether in war or peace. Of grains of goodness, little grains of loyalty, are the high golden dunes of human behavior and hope built!

LUCY EMBURY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A GREEK VASE FROM THE SIXTH CENTURY, B. C.

Skyphos WAS THE NAME for vases of this shape, molded by the Greeks of antiquity. The *skyphos* of small size is believed to have been used as a cup; when large, it could serve as a wash-basin. Vases of other shapes were manufactured to fulfill the function of ceremonial oil flask, wine pitcher, storage jar, perfume bottle, water carrier, or mixing bowl.

This vase was made in the latter half of the sixth century, B. C., and was produced in what is known as the black-figured style. This is an earlier technique, preceding the great era of the Golden Age. It is not, however, the earliest type of Greek vase, for the most primitive was the geometric vase adorned with zigzags, swastikas, and meanders. The black-figured vase shows the trend toward the pictorial and illustrative, in which the vase surface was adorned with pictures describing legends. Growing skills and the deepening perception of artists were reflected in the depictions discerningly deployed over the curved surface.

The black-figured vase was decorated by preparing a black silhouette on the red background, with all details of anatomy, drapery, hat, and hair incised. The lines may be clearly discerned here, for they show in the figure of the bearded man and his horse. Something of the feeling of the instrument is left in the line which has a gritty quality. The details are nicely articulated, as much for decorative and rhythmic enhancement as for realistic description.

Later vases—red-figured—were delineated entirely with free-hand drawing, which is as graceful, elegant, and spare as any drawing in the history of art.

On the other side of this vase is a picture of an Amazon, with a horse. The *skyphos* is over six inches high and nine inches in diameter.

DOROTHY ABLOW

Greece Reaches Out Into Her Seas

GREECE IS A country roughly the size of England without Wales; a country of high, barren mountains, sparse vegetation, and niggardly rivers. The brilliance of the light, the clarity of the air, and the serene classical lines of hill and plain give the landscape a beauty at once remote and dramatic. . . . The people know and understand the indifference of Nature; something of their mingled tenacity and resignation springs from this realisation. Greece is cut almost in two by the Gulf of Corinth. Northern or Continental Greece extends from Macedonia to Attica and the north shores of the Gulf; through it, from north to south, runs the Pindus range, a huge, craggy backbone. The Morea or Peloponnese, the peninsula which forms the southern part of Greece, is connected with the rest of the mainland only by the tiny Isthmus of Corinth, itself slit by the Corinth Canal. The Morea is in effect a vast island, rising from coastal plains to the great mountain ranges of Arcadia at its centre. On the north-west Greece is bounded by Albania; on the north by Yugoslavia and Bulgaria; on the north-east by Turkey. For the rest, there is the sea. On the west, the Ionian Sea; on the east, the Aegean—seas blue and smiling at midsummer, but apt in winter and spring, indeed on many summer days, to fly into a passion of wind and waves.

Everywhere Greece reaches out into her seas with islands: the Ionian Islands, Corfu, Leukas, Ithaca, Kephallenia, Zakynthos; the great southerly island of Crete; Euboea and the northern Sporades; the Cyclades and the easterly islands scattered over the Aegean all the way from Attica to the coast of Asia Minor on the other side. . . . Large islands, small islands, islands with woods and fields and men at work threshing the corn, islands which are no more than tiny outcroppings of rock in a circle of white surf; gulfs, bays, inlets, and more islands. Land and sea are interlocked in Greece; everywhere the sea probes the land with huge fingers, everywhere the land flings up a starfish island; walking in the mountains of the very heart of the country, you are never long out of sight of the Mediterranean. — From "Remember Greece," by DILYS POWELL. (New York: Hastings House. 1941.)

Emerson's English Audience

THE AMERICAN AUTHOR who probably exerted the greatest influence on the intellectuals of the British Isles was the same writer who numbered Whitman and Thoreau among his disciples—Emerson. In 1849 an organ of the High Church and Tory party began a discussion of "The Emerson Mania" with these words:

"The reputation enjoyed by that 'transatlantic thinker' . . . suggests matter for grave reflection. When we find an essayist of this description, who seems to be 'a setter forth of new gods,' belauded alike by Tory and Radical organs, by the friends of order and disorder—when we find his works reproduced in every possible form, and at the most tempting prices, proving the wide circulation they must enjoy amongst the English public generally—we feel that we too should not leave them disregarded. . . . We are credibly informed that these essays find many readers and admirers amongst the youth of our universities."

Emerson was right in believing that his audience would include young men in search of their way of life, and the young men of Oxford were no exceptions. When he visited his friend Clough at Oriel College, Froude was already an admirer and soon laid his religious problems before the visitor. . . .

The professors, too, were not without regard for the friend of Carlyle, for Tyndall began his daily tasks with a reading of Emerson's poems and Max Müller dedicated a volume of *Lectures on the Science of Religion* (1873) to him "in memory of his visit to Oxford, and in acknowledgement of constant refreshment of head and heart derived from his writings during the last twenty-five years." Herbert Spencer was eager to have Emerson's favorable opinion as an aid in gaining acceptance in England for his projected work on synthetic philosophy, and Matthew Arnold expressed his devotion not only in an early sonnet but also in a letter in which he spoke of "the refreshing and quickening effect your writings had upon me at a critical time of my life." When preparing for his lecture tour in the United States, Arnold reread the essays and his "strong sense" of the value of their author was "deepened," and he meant his remarks on Emerson to be as high praise of a transatlantic thinker as an Englishman of his class and background could bestow. . . .

But interesting as the reaction of the intellectual classes to American literature may be, its effect on the middle class of readers who consumed the shilling libraries may have been more considerable. With Emerson still in mind for another moment, one should recall that many of his hearers and readers in England, especially in the provincial centers, were the kind of people whom Carlyle despised as canaille. It was a member of a class at the Working Men's College, and not an Oxfordian, who pointed out to Ruskin that many of his ideas were similar to those of Emerson's poems, and the lads who attended the meetings of the Mechanics' Institutions could probably have bested the boys at Cambridge in an examination on Longfellow.—From "American Literature in Nineteenth-Century England," by CLARENCE GOHDES. (New York: Columbia University Press. 1944.)

Ivory Tower

Behind the bulwark of his ivory tower
He dreams remotely of another day
And fails to heed the summons of an hour
That brooks no truce with terror or dismay.
While history is made, he sits and peers
Into the soundless past, as if he guessed
His answer lay among the mouldy years
Whose hollow music echoes in his breast.

He does not heed the surge of stormy seas,
The thunder of a universe at war.
Guadalcanal, Pearl Harbor, Caen—all these
Are distant names to him, and nothing more,
For he can see no farther than the bower
That holds him safe within his ivory tower.

SYDNEY KING RUSSELL

A New World

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FREQUENTLY one hears discussion of the "brave new world" that will emerge with the peace. It should not be forgotten, however, that human optimism is quick to cast a glamour over the future, seeking to make it appear more attractive than the present.

While optimism is better than the anticipation of evil, wisdom lies in overcoming the erroneous habit of material thinking, and in basing thought upon spiritual reality, upon the understanding of the one God, Spirit, from whom emanates that which is ever brave, ever new, and always harmonious.

It may be asked whether there is more of God, good, available in peace than there has been to meet our needs in war. God is All; He is omnipotent, omniscient, and omnipresent. He is not a person in the sense we usually understand the term. He is divine Principle, embracing all true being. Therefore, whether human belief testifies of war or peace, storm or calm, the realm of divine Principle is forever undisturbed and harmonious.

It has been objected that the designation of God as divine Principle places Him far from men and deprives His children of the immanent tenderness which is their rightful privilege; but when it is recognized that Principle is expressed in its ideas, and that man is the idea of God, reflecting all that is good, tender, and loving, it becomes apparent that harmonious living is not gauged by the circumstances under which we live, but by the degree that we express the divine Principle, Love.

* * *

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 470, 471), Mary Baker Eddy writes: "The relations of God and man, divine Principle and idea, are indestructible in Science; and Science knows no lapse from nor return to harmony, but holds the divine order or spiritual law, in which God and all that He creates are perfect and eternal, to have remained unchanged in its eternal history."

Those who are busy seeking to demonstrate this unity of man with his divine Principle, Love, and its accompanying harmony, do not spend time wondering about tomorrow's "brave new world." They realize that now is the time in which to demonstrate the eternal law of harmony.

The effect of this demonstration has been seen in many countries where men and women have put their understanding of Christian Science into operation. They have been protected on the field of battle; the pain of separation from loved ones has been healed; and, during severe shortages and strict rationing, supply has been proved sufficient. Every discordant condition has been overcome through the spiritual understanding of man's inviolable unity with God and his safety as God's son.

* * *

We read in the Bible (Psalms 91:1), "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty." This secret place is found when the unity of man with his divine Principle is spiritually discerned. In the light of Christian Science teaching, there is no more protective declaration of Truth than in this Psalm. It has brought peace, protection, health, and safety to those who have understandingly applied it during difficult war conditions; and it will be equally effective in meeting the problems of peace.

The future holds only good for the one who sees man as the idea of divine Mind. It is impossible to separate the idea from Principle, and, where harmonious Principle is seen to be All, harmony, health, activity, and usefulness are eternally expressed. The Bible reader will readily recognize that this man is the child, the son, the heir, the offspring, of God. Because Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, discerned the true relationship of God and man, he could declare (John 10:30), "I and my Father are one," and John wrote (I John 3:2), "Beloved, now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be: but we know that, when he shall appear, we shall be like him; for we shall see him as he is."

The future contains no evil forebodings for the child of God. Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 550), "The true sense of being and its eternal perfection should appear now, even as it will hereafter."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek.]

ΕΝΑΣ ΝΕΟΣ ΚΟΣΜΟΣ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Συχνάκις εἰς ἀκούει εἰς συζητήσεις περὶ τοῦ "γενναίου νέου κόσμου" ὃν θὰ ἀναδύσῃ μὲ τὴν εἰρήνην. Δὲν πρέπει νὰ λησμονηθῇ, ὅμως, ὅτι ἡ ἀνθρωπίνη αἰσιοδοξία εἶναι ταχεῖα εἰς τὸ νὰ ρίπτῃ ὀπτασίαν ἐπὶ τοῦ μέλοντος, ζητοῦσα νὰ τὸ κάμῃ νὰ φαίνεται ἑλκυστικώτερον ἀπὸ τὸ παρόν.

Ἐνῷ ἡ αἰσιοδοξία εἶναι καλλιτέρα τῆς προλήψεως τοῦ κακοῦ, ἡ σοφία κεῖται εἰς τὸ νὰ διαύξωμεν τὴν ἐσφαλμένην συνήθειαν τοῦ ὑλικῶς σκέπτεσθαι, καὶ εἰς τὸ νὰ βασίζωμεν τὴν σκέψιν ἐπὶ τῆς πνευματικῆς πραγματικότητος, ἐπὶ τῆς ἀντιλήψεως τοῦ ἑνὸς Θεοῦ, τοῦ Πνεύματος, ἐκ τοῦ ὁποίου προέρχεται αὐτὸ ὅπερ εἶναι πάντοτε γενναῖον, πάντοτε νέον, καὶ πάντοτε ἁρμονικόν.

Εἰς πιθανὸν νὰ ἐρωτηθῇ ἐὰν περισσότερον ἐκ τοῦ Θεοῦ, καλοῦ, εἶναι προσιτὸν ἐν καιρῷ εἰρήνης, ἀφ' ὅσον ἦτο διὰ τὴν ἱκανοποίησιν τῶν ἀνάγκων ἡμῶν ἐν καιρῷ πολέμου. Ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι τὸ Πᾶν· εἶναι παντοδύναμος, παντογνώστης, καὶ πανταχοῦ παρών. Δὲν εἶναι πρόσωπον κατὰ τὴν σημασίαν καθ' ἣν συνήθως ἐννοοῦμεν τὸν ὅρον αὐτόν. Αὐτὸς εἶναι θεία Ἀρχή, ἐγκλείουσα ἅπασαν τὴν ἀληθῆ ὕπαρξιν. Ἀδιάφορον λοιπόν, ἂν ἡ ἀνθρωπίνη πίστις μαρτυρῇ περὶ πολέμου ἢ εἰρήνης, τριημίας ἢ γαλήνης, τὸ βασίλειον τῆς θείας Ἀρχῆς μένει πάντοτε ἀτάραχον καὶ ἁρμονικόν.

Λέγεται ὅτι ὁ ὁρισμὸς τοῦ Θεοῦ ὡς θεία Ἀρχὴ θέτει Αὐτὸν μακρὰν τῶν ἀνθρώπων καὶ ἀποστερεῖ τὰ τέκνα Του τῆς ἐσωτερικῆς τροφερότητος ἥτις εἶναι δίκαιον προκύμιον αὐτῶν· ἀλλ' ὅταν ἀναγνωρισθῇ ὅτι ἡ Ἀρχὴ ἐκφράζεται εἰς ἰδέας, καὶ ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος εἶναι ἡ ἰδέα τοῦ Θεοῦ, ἀνταναλῶν πᾶν ὅτι εἶναι καλόν, τροφερόν, καὶ προσφιλές, γίνεται φανερὸν ὅτι ὁ ἁρμονικὸς βίος δὲν μετρᾶται διὰ τῶν περιστάσεων ὑπὸ τὰς ὁποίας ζῶμεν, ἀλλὰ διὰ τοῦ βαθμοῦ τοῦ ἐκφραζόμεν τὴν θείαν Ἀρχήν, Ἀγάπην.

* * *

Εἰς τὸ ἐγχειρίδιον τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν), σσ. 470, 471, ἡ Mary Baker Eddy γράφει, "Αἱ σχέσεις τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, τῆς θείας Ἀρχῆς καὶ ἰδέας, εἶναι ἀκατάστρεπτοι ἐν τῇ Ἐπιστήμῃ· καὶ ἡ Ἐπιστήμη δὲν γνωρίζει ὀλίσθημα ἐκ τῆς ἁρμονίας· οὔτε ἐπιστροφὴν εἰς τὴν ἁρμονίαν, ἀλλ' ἰσχυρίζεται ὅτι ἡ θεία διάταξις ἢ ὁ πνευματικὸς νόμος ἐν τῷ ὁποίῳ ὁ Θεὸς καὶ πᾶν ὅτι δημιουργεῖ εἶναι τέλεια καὶ αἰώνια, ἔχει παραμείνῃ ἀναλλοίωτος εἰς τὴν αἰώνιον ἱστορίαν του."

Ἐκεῖνοι οἵτινες ἐνεργοῦν ζητοῦντες νὰ ἀποδείξουν τὴν ἑνότητα ταύτην τοῦ ἀνθρώπου μὲ τὴν θείαν του Ἀρχήν, Ἀγάπην, καὶ τὴν συναζολουθοῦσαν ἁρμονίαν, δὲν ἐξοδεύουν χρόνον ἀπορροῦντες περὶ τοῦ "γενναίου νέου κόσμου." Συναισθάνονται ὅτι τώρα εἶναι ὁ καιρὸς ἐν τῷ ὁποίῳ νὰ ἀποδείξωμεν τὸν αἰώνιον νόμον τῆς ἁρμονίας.

Τὸ ἀποτέλεσμα τῆς ἀποδείξεως ταύτης ἔχει ὁραθῇ εἰς πολλὰς χώρας ὅπου ἄνδρες καὶ γυναῖκες ἔχουν δέσῃ εἰς ἐνέργειαν τὴν ἀντίληψίν των τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης. Ἔχουν προστατευθῇ ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ τῆς μάχης· ὁ πόνος τοῦ χωρισμοῦ ἐκ τῶν τραυματιῶν των ἐθεραπεύθη· καὶ ἐν ὥρᾳ μεγάλης στερήσεως καὶ αὐστηροῦ σιτηρεσίου, ἡ προμήθεια ἀπεδείχθη ἀρκετή. Πᾶσα δυσαρμονικὴ κατάστασις ὑπερενικήθη διὰ τῆς πνευματικῆς ἀντιλήψεως τῆς ἀπαραβιάστου ἑνότητος τοῦ ἀνθρώπου μετὰ τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τῆς ἀσφαλείας του ὡς υἱοῦ τοῦ Θεοῦ.

* * *

Ἐκ τὴν Βίβλον ἀναγινώσκομεν (Ψαλμοὶ 91:1), "Ὁ κατοικῶν ἐν βοηθείᾳ τοῦ Ὑψίστου, ἐν σκέπῃ τοῦ Θεοῦ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ αὐλισθήσεται." Ἡ βοήθεια αὕτη εὑρίσκεται ὅταν ἡ ἑνότης τοῦ ἀνθρώπου μὲ τὴν θείαν του Ἀρχὴν διακρίνεται πνευματικῶς. Ἐκ τοῦ φῶς τῆς διδαχῆς τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δὲν ὑπάρχει πλέον προστατευτικὴ δήλωσις Ἀληθείας ἀπὸ τὸν Ψαλμὸν τοῦτον. Ἔχει ἔρχη εἰρήνην, προστασίαν, ὑγείαν, καὶ ἀσφάλειαν εἰς αὐτοὺς οἵτινες τὴν ἐφήρμοσαν νοητῶς ἐν καιρῷ δυσκόλων πολεμικῶν καταστάσεων· καὶ θὰ γίνῃ ἐξ ἴσου ἀποτελεσματικὴ εἰς τὴν ἀντιμετώπισιν τῶν προβλημάτων τῆς εἰρήνης.

Τὸ μέλλον χρατεῖ μόνον καλὸν δι' ἐκεῖνον ὅστις βλέπει τὸν ἄνθρωπον ὡς ἰδέαν τοῦ θείου Νόος. Εἶναι ἀδύνατον νὰ χωρίσωμεν τὴν ἰδέαν ἀπὸ τὴν Ἀρχήν, καί, ὅταν ἡ ἁρμονικὴ Ἀρχὴ βλέπεται ὡς Πᾶν, ἁρμονία, ὑγεία, ἐνέργεια, καὶ χρησιμότης ἐκφράζονται αἰωνίως. Ὁ ἀναγνώστης τῆς Βίβλου δὰ ἀναγνωρίσῃ ταχέως ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος οὗτος εἶναι τὸ τέκνον, ὁ υἱός, ὁ κληρονόμος, τὸ γέννημα, τοῦ Θεοῦ. Ἐπειδὴ ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς, ὁ Ὁδηγός, διέχυνε τὴν ἀληθῆ συγγένειαν τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, ἠδύνατο νὰ δηλώσῃ (Ἰωάν. 10:30), "Ἐγὼ καὶ ὁ Πατὴρ ἓν ἐσμεν," καὶ ὁ Ἰωάννης ἔγραψε (Α' Ἰωάν. 3:2), "Ἀγαπητοί, νῦν τέκνα Θεοῦ ἐσμεν, καὶ οὔπω ἐφανερώθη τί ἐσόμεθα· οἴδαμεν δὲ ὅτι ἐὰν φανερωθῇ ὅμοιοι αὐτῷ ἐσόμεθα, ὅτι ὀψόμεθα αὐτὸν καθώς ἐστι."

Τὸ μέλλον δὲν περιέχει κακοὺς οἰωνοὺς διὰ τὸ τέκνον τοῦ Θεοῦ. Ἡ Mrs. Eddy γράφει εἰς τὸ Science and Health (σ. 550), "Ἡ ἀληθὴς ἔννοια τῆς ὑπάρξεως καὶ ἡ αἰωνία της τελειότης ἔπρεπε νὰ φανῇ τώρα, ἀκριβῶς καθὼς θὰ φανῇ καὶ εἰς τὸ μέλλον."

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Two String Players

This recalls to me your music—the freshness of an
Early morning, speeding my steps across the park:
The glorious vault of heaven, painted with little
Clouds of translucent purple, now fading into
Tender mauve, now deepening to fiery pink.
And, as an arrow shot from a bow, winging high and free
From up the eastern sky, a single bird across the heaven
Flies. So throb and beat the wings of my heart
When your bow crosses the strings.

But you, when your bow travels its precise course,
Make music that is cool and thin and clear. Now
The park is white in the moonlight, dreaming under
The quiet snow, while on its surface lie emeralds,
Brief patches of green-gleaming ice, and soft black
Lace, woven of branches tracing ancient patterns on
The snow. The dreamy nodding of a plumy poplar
Swaying against the moon-clear sky accents with delicacy
The clearness of the night. It is clean and exquisite.
All this your music is to me.

HESTER CHAMPNEY

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Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

A Monday Page

Poems, Party Pictures to Color

Ta-ka-nappa's Dream

By Ethel Camp Hugli

Ta-ka-nappa was a papoose. He was the baby son of an Indian Chief. He had black hair and black eyes and a warm dark skin. Because he was a papoose, his mother wrapped him in a blanket and strapped him to his cradle which was a plain board. All Indian mothers do this. There was a rounded board at the head of the cradle to keep off the sun and rain.

One day when Ta-ka-nappa's black eyes began to close, his mother said,

"It's time for your afternoon nap."

Then she propped his cradle against the trunk of a cottonwood tree that grew near the creek. But before she left him she poured some thick honey into a spoon and put it into his mouth.

Ta-ka-nappa liked the taste of the honey so much that he licked his lips and ran his tongue all round his mouth, as far as it would reach. Then his mother went back to the tipi. The tipi is the Indian's tent, or house.

Ta-ka-nappa closed his eyes, but before he could float off into dreamland a woolly lamb strolled up and began to lick the honey that his tongue had pushed out onto his cheeks. His eyes flew open again and he said,

"Bloo-bloo-bloo," which meant, "Go 'way and let me sleep."

But the lamb liked honey too and stayed right there until he had licked Ta-ka-nappa's whole face with his little blue tongue.

The Bee's Visit

Once more the black eyes closed. But a bee came buzzing by and alighted on the place where the honey had been. No one else could have seen a bit of honey anywhere on the papoose's face after the lamb had licked it, but the bee has sharper eyes than we have.

He buzzed and buzzed and unrolled his long tongue, and got quite a sackful of honey from a fold in the Indian Baby's fat chin.

"Bloo-bloo-bloo" the little boy said quite crossly, meaning, "I want to go to sleep. Go 'way." So the bee buzzed off.

The papoose closed his eyes again. Everything was quiet now, and he went really to sleep.

Then he began to dream, and in his dream he saw a lot of the creatures that lived on the prairie where he lived. And Ta-ka-nappa found himself talking to them, for in his dream, he could talk and say sensible things instead of merely "Bloo-bloo-bloo."

In his dream, he thought that his arms were waving around in the cool air. How good it felt. He called out,

"This is just fine!" His prairie friends heard him, and, one by one, they all galloped, or trotted, or strolled, or waddled, or pattered, or fluttered, or buzzed along to Ta-ka-nappa's cradle, propped against the cotton-wood tree.

First the lamb strolled up, and Ta-ka-nappa loved the feel of his warm, soft wool. He buried his hands in it and pulled and pulled.

"Don't pull it all out," chuckled the lamb. "When I get big, your mother is going to shear it off my back and weave a lovely warm blanket for you to wear."

Then came the baby bees, and some of the big ones with them. There was quite a swarm of bees, and their wings shone in the sun like gold. They all flew up to the branches of Ta-ka-nappa's cottonwood tree, and watched.

Prairie Dogs

The boy's arms were waving and beckoning again in the cool air of his dream, and the prairie dogs came pattering up with their tiny young ones. The father and mother sat down, like straight tent pegs, and the little ones sprang into Ta-ka-nappa's arms. They let him stroke their soft fur and pat them.

A very young buffalo calf raised its head from its mother's side and saw the waving brown hands.

"Do you mean me?" he cried and came galloping up, "Ka-lump, ka-lump, ka-lump." He was very playful, and when he reached the boy he made as if he would butt him with his small horn buds. Ta-ka-nappa only took the horns in his hands and turned the buffalo calf's head right up so he could look into his eyes. Then they both laughed, for it was only a joke, and the calf gave him a great lick with his rough tongue.

The prairie hen, with her husband and a flock of little chicks, was down in the dry grass at the edge of the creek. The father raised his head, saw the waving arms.

"What does that mean?" he said.

"Let's go and see," clucked Mother Hen and they all came up out of the dry grass and fluttered to Ta-ka-nappa. The fluffy little chicks climbed up by the thongs on the cradle and let him take them in his careful hands and cuddle them against his cheek.

"I'd like to play with you," he whispered. But they laughed and said,

"You'll never find us. Our feathers are marked with dots and stripes that look just like the shadows in the dried grass that we live in. We are the same color as the grass, too." Then they all said, "Peep, peep, peep," and fluttered back to their mother.

A beaver then stuck her head up out of the creek where she was building a lodge.

Beaver's Question

"What's going on?" she squeaked and came waddling up. When she saw all the other creatures sitting around with their babies, watching, she gave three great thumps with her wide flat tail, and her baby beavers came hurrying up out of the water. Mother Beaver smiled at them, showing her big sharp yellow teeth that she used for cutting down trees to make their lodge, and they smiled up at Ta-ka-nappa, showing their smaller yellow teeth.

Then they swarmed up to the papoose's arms and let him ruffle their soft wet fur and touch their flat little hairless tail. Mother Beaver at last called them and said:

"We must go back to the lodge now. But look sharply at this cotton-wood tree. This is one that we must never cut down. This is Ta-ka-nappa's tree."

"Don't go yet," said the lamb.

"Why not?" asked Mother Beaver.

"Wait and see," answered the lamb. So they sat down, too, and watched.

Then all the creatures heard the hoof-beats of a trotting horse. It was the Indian Chief's favorite mare, a white pinto with lovely black splotches all over her. By her side ran her little black colt with great splotches of white all over his glossy hide.

"Ta-ka-nappa has called us," said the mare to the colt, "and now you must make a bow, for soon he will be out of his cradle and will be your master and will ride you."

The colt made a deep bow and the boy reached out his brown hands to scratch him between the ears. The mare and the colt turned to go. But the lamb sprang up and said:

"Wait."

"Why?" asked the mare.

"Well, you'll see," said the lamb, who seemed to be taking charge of the whole affair. "I think we are almost all here," he went on. "Will you please make a half circle in front of Ta-ka-nappa. The biggest ones come first, and so on down the line."

"Where do we come in?" said the mother of the buffalo and the mother of the lamb who had come up and were looking on in wonder.

From Big to Small

"O, I'm so glad you got here in time," said the lamb, and gave them their places in the half circle. When they were all standing according to size there were

the buffalo and her calf,
the mare and her colt,
the sheep and her lambs,
the beaver and her babies,
the prairie chickens and their chicks,
the prairie dogs and their pups, and
the bees.

The lamb then stepped forward and said,

"Ta-ka-nappa, tell us what we have been waiting for."

In his dream the papoose once more folded his hands and said:

"You all call me Ta-ka-nappa, but that is only my papoose name. Soon I shall be out of the cradle and grow strong and big and learn all the things that an Indian has to know. Then I must have a grown-up name. When I am not a child any longer, my father will leave me alone on the prairie one night, and I shall sleep there. Whatever creature I dream of that shall be my name ever afterwards. Now, what I wanted to ask you is this: which one of you sitting here before me, shall I try to dream of?"

At this, every creature held up his right hoof or paw or wing and began to shake it violently, and pat himself on the breast with the other hoof or paw or wing, and shouting,

"Me! Me!! Me!!!. Choose me."

The noise was tremendous. It was so great that it woke up the papoose. He opened his eyes and found he had been dreaming. There were no animals near. But his mother was bending over him with the honey jar in her hand.

"How you are squirming and twisting," she said, as she gave him another spoonful of honey and wiped his face with a fresh wet cloth. "You'll soon be too big for your cradle. I think I'll take you out of it next new moon and teach you to walk."

Ta-ka-nappa smiled happily. He was still thinking of his dream and he wanted to tell his mother all about it. But when he tried to talk all he could say was, "Bloo-bloo-bloo."



Through courtesy of The Museum of Modern Art, New York

Pussy enjoys her breakfast outdoors

Who Said Chimney Farm?

Yes. It's true. Coming next Monday is the first of a new group of the popular Chimney Farm stories, by Henry Beston. We know you'll be on the lookout for them. For you simply mustn't miss "The Robin and the Cuckoo Clock," or "The Bears that were Locked out." And after those, you will watch just as eagerly for "Pug's Sleepy Family," "Miss Minnie's Matching Dog," "The Strange Visit," and "The Animals' Neighborly Turn."

And, yes, they will all have amusing pictures by our old friend Maurice Day.



Use this model to paint your Eskimo dog

The Eskimo's Best Friend

Here Come the Animals—3

By Philip Martin

Illustrated by the Author

In the frozen North, the one animal friend of the Eskimo is his dog, who helps him draw the sled over icefields, assists in the chase, and is an excellent companion at home. He is a medium-sized dog with a thick coat, sharp ears, and a tail which curls over his back. Many Eskimo dogs are pure white, others are gray like a wolf, and still others are spotted with gray, black or brown. As long as he is given plenty to eat, he does not seem to mind the cold weather. Frozen fish is his favorite meal.

You can make an Eskimo dog for a toy, to place with the two Arctic animals, the polar bear and walrus, which you have already made.

A Curly Tail

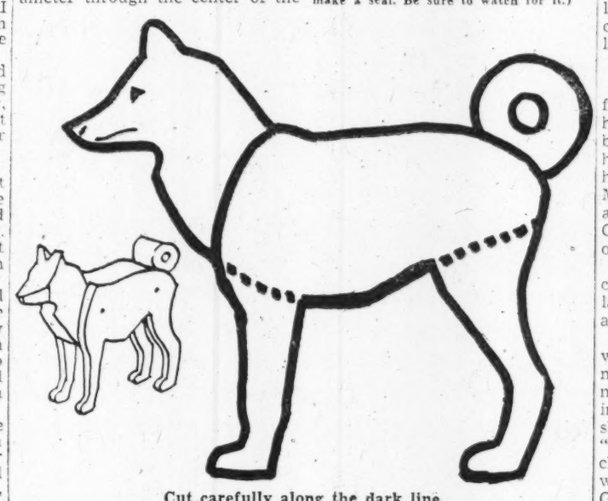
Trace the pattern of the dog's head and body on a piece of wood one-half inch thick. Whitewood, or pine, smooth and free from knots, is excellent. Cut it with your jig or scroll saw. You will notice that the tail is a circle, or nearly so. To make this look like the dog's curly tail, drill a small hole about ⅛ of an inch in diameter through the center of the circle. Also, if you cut a slight taper on the dog's nose with a sharp knife, it will improve his appearance.

Now trace the sides and legs of the dog on wood only one-quarter inch thick. As you need two sets, you may want to tack two pieces of your wood together with brads and cut them at one operation. Be sure to follow the lines of your pattern carefully. Next, glue and nail the three pieces together; run over the back and sides with fine sandpaper until the toy is perfectly smooth.

You May Have a Dog Team

If you use oil paints, first give your Eskimo dog a thin coat of shellac. (This is not necessary if you use watercolor.) Allow it to dry before you apply either the white or gray coat of paint for the dog's thick fur. By observing closely the picture of our finished Eskimo dog, which we painted black and white, you will be able to copy his markings very easily. You may want to have a dog team composed of dogs with varied markings and colors.

(Next week we shall tell you how to make a seal. Be sure to watch for it.)



Cut carefully along the dark line

A Friend For Larry Lamb

"Oh, dear!" sighed Larry the Lamb, "I do wish Mr. Jiffy would hurry up and mend me and let me go home." He was standing on the counter of Mr. Jiffy's shop, and around him lay broken cups and saucers, jugs with their handles off, a teapot with a cracked lid, and an umbrella with its spokes sticking out, all waiting patiently for Mr. Jiffy to mend them. Larry, who was made of the best English porcelain, felt that he was in very poor company. He just longed to be back on the mantelpiece in Miss Susan's sitting room, with the tall china vases, the jolly, round-faced clock, and the two lovely shepherdesses standing on either side.

But here he was, perfectly whole, to be sure, excepting for the beautiful golden buttercup that had flourished at his two front feet until he had had that horrid fall. Yes, he had had a fall. Miss Susan's little niece Mary had come on a visit and asked to dust him. Whether it was because her hands were too small, or because he was so smooth and shiny, he didn't know; but he slipped through her fingers and went down, down, down—fortunately onto the hearthrug, but not before the platform on which his four feet rested had struck the fender, and the beautiful golden buttercup had been knocked off.

Miss Susan had picked him up, and looked him well over. "He is all right," she had said as she wiped Mary's tears away. "Mr. Jiffy will soon put the buttercup back with some of his famous sticky stuff. We will go right away and ask him now."

A Voice from a Shelf

That had been only a few hours ago, but it seemed a long time to Larry. "Oh, I do wish Mr. Jiffy would hurry up," he sighed again. "It is so dark and dismal here." I think the little sunbeam that was hovering outside must have heard him, for he peeped through the fanlight over the shop door and flickered Larry with dabs of light.

"Oh, you do look pretty!" piped a little voice from across the shop. Larry, whose ears stood up straight ready to catch any pleasant sounds, was so surprised that all he could say in reply was, "Good gracious, I didn't know you were there!" Opposite him, on a shelf near the ceiling, stood a little porcelain lamb, looking exactly like himself.

"Oh, I've been here for ages!" said Geraldine Lamb (for that was her name); "ever since the little girl I belonged to brought me to be mended and then forgot to fetch me."

"Forgot to fetch you?" Larry's porcelain heart went "bumpty bump." Supposing Miss Susan forgot to fetch him and he never saw the beautiful Dresden shepherdesses again, or heard the jolly tickety tock of the round-faced clock.

"Oh, dear," he murmured. "How dreadful to be forgotten." Before he could say any more Mr. Jiffy came into the shop and carried him off to his workshop.

When Larry returned to the counter the next day, with the golden buttercup flourishing at his feet once more, the little sunbeam was peeping through the fanlight and Geraldine was watching for him from the shelf.

Somehow Mr. Jiffy's shop didn't seem so dark and dismal now. Larry found the broken cups and saucers, and the other things waiting to be mended, quite good company, and he made the time pass pleasantly for them by telling them all about his life in Miss Susan's sitting room. Then, suddenly, the shop door opened, the little bell over it tinkled, and in came Miss Susan herself with her little niece Mary.

Geraldine Goes Home

"Oh, yes, we are quite ready for you," said Mr. Jiffy, who had hurried into the shop. "And the buttercup is as firm as a rock," he added, pressing it with a firm hand. But Miss Susan's little niece Mary was looking around the shop, and very soon caught sight of Geraldine Lamb standing forlornly on the dusty shelf.

"Oh, look, Auntie," she exclaimed, "there's another little lamb up there just like Larry," and she pointed to Geraldine.

"Yes," said Mr. Jiffy, "that one was brought here to be mended more than two years ago, and never claimed, so now I am offering it for sale." He went to the shelf and took Geraldine down. "They would certainly make a charming pair," he went on, "Larry with a buttercup at his feet, and Geraldine a daisy."

"Oh, yes, Auntie," cried Mary, jumping up and down, "do buy Geraldine. It would be lovely to have two little lambs on your mantelpiece, one for each shepherdess."

You can imagine how very happy Larry and Geraldine felt when Mr. Jiffy wrapped them both up in tissue paper, and Miss Susan put them safely right down in the bottom of her basket, and how delighted the Dresden shepherdesses were when they found that Larry had returned with another little lamb for company. As for the round-faced clock, I wish you could have heard him ticking out his jolly welcome!

Puzzle Fun

What Is My Name?

In a sooty chimney I make my nest,
And in sooty colors we all are dressed.
I am dark and graceful, swift and strong.
My claws are sharp and my wings are long.

(Watch for the Answer Next Week)

To Jack Horner Fans

Dear Girls and Boys:

We thank you so much for all the lovely stories and pictures you have sent for Jack Horner's Party, during the past two years. We have loved to see them come and to send beautiful books to the children who sent the best. And we have enjoyed, too, seeing in print on the "page" For Children the names of all the girls and boys who came to the Party.

You have probably been wondering lately why the "page" For Children is now so small. It is on account of Government orders that say newspapers must use less paper. And that, you know, is because of the war.

The Jack Horner's Party pictures are lovely, but they take up a great deal of room, and we shall not have space to print them as long as the "page" For Children is so small. We want to explain this to all the girls and boys who like to draw pictures for the Party. We are sorry that we can't invite them to continue to send pictures until we have space enough to print them. We are sending books to the children who sent the best pictures during October, although we cannot print their drawings.

We hope you will still write stories for Jack Horner's Party. Stories take less space than pictures, and we shall go on printing the stories just as long as we can.

Good cheer to you all from

Your friend,

JACK HORNER

Hare and Hounds

I'm a hare
And you're a hound,
I flee to a place
Where I won't be found.

You hunt and hunt
But you can't find me,
I'm under the hill
In a hollow tree.

You bay on my track
And you nose around,
You follow my footsteps
On the ground.

You may search and search
But you can't find me,
Under the hill
In a hollow tree.

MARGARET BESTON

Water in Autumn

On my way to school,
Walking past the lake,
I saw water lying there
Only half-awake.

Then there came a breath
Smaller than a sigh
And one little ripple moved
Like a winking eye.

HELEN HOWLAND PROMMEL



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Universal Military Training Indorsed by Trade Chambers

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6—When Congress reconvenes Nov. 14, it will be faced with a decision whether to take up the controversial question of universal military training at an early date or wait until the fighting men come back from overseas.

The issue was raised today when the Chamber of Commerce of the United States announced that its member organizations had voted to support a policy of universal military training.

This followed an appeal by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America last week for postponement of congressional action on this matter until the end of the war.

President Roosevelt has disclosed that he has in mind a plan for one year's civilian training to keep a supply of physically-fit young men ready to turn into soldiers if the necessity arises again. He has asked the public to discuss the issue.

Two Methods Compared

Veterans' organizations and War Department spokesmen have decried the plan for nonmilitary training and advocated compulsory training with guns.

The Chamber, going on record in favor of compulsory universal military training, said the schedule "should be flexible enough to assure minimum dislocation in the educational and business life of young men" and recommended that "upon the completion of the required military training, trainees who do not enlist in the regular military organizations shall be enrolled in reserve components."

The principal arguments listed by the businessmen in favor of universal military training were that it would be a factor in preventing future wars by providing a continually renewed pool of men with basic military training, that it would furnish a means of checking upon the physical and mental fitness of young men; and that the probable cost would be less than the maintenance of a permanent standing army of adequate size.

Opposition arguments emphasized the present lack of certainty as to the need of universal military training in the postwar world; the disruption to educational and business life that would result; and the unfairness of making so radical a change in national policy at a time when millions of servicemen cannot make their views known.

It was also argued that preparedness for war is as much a matter of machines as of manpower, and that therefore the costs of maintaining a large-scale permanent military establishment is not adequately represented by the estimates of its proponents.

The Federal Council of Churches, taking a stand against establishment of military training before the end of the war, held that the United States in adopting such a system might jeopardize the chances of achieving "the kind of world order reflected in our Government war aims.

Views of Churchmen

The Federal Council emphasized that its statement did not constitute a pronouncement of judgment against conscription, but warned that "for the United States to change now its historic policy might be so interpreted as to prejudice the postwar settlement.

"We are committed," it added, "to working for a postwar settlement that will insure to all nations peace, security, and justice. To this end we pledge ourselves anew in the hope that peoples everywhere may be released from the burden of competitive armaments and given the opportunity to develop a world community in accordance with Christian principles."

The universal military training issue has scarcely been mentioned in the presidential political campaign, now drawing to a close. It has been overshadowed by candidates' attempts to get mothers' votes by optimistic promises about bringing their sons home from war.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

Arizona

Phoenix: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 12.

Arkansas

Fayetteville: Church Edifice, Lafayette and Forest, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 17.

California

Bakersfield: Church Edifice, Eighteenth and C Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.

Eagle Rock (Sixteenth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 3600 Ellenwood Drive, 8 p. m., Nov. 13.

Hermosa Beach: Church Edifice, Sixteenth and Manhattan Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.

Los Angeles (auspices Fifth, Thirteenth, and Seventeenth Churches): Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 1707 Hollywood Boulevard, 12:10 p. m., Nov. 17. Amplified in Women's Club House.

Manteca: Manteca Union High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 12.

Oakland (Third Church): Church Edifice, 1642 Fruitvale Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.

Sacramento (Third Church): Sacramento Civic Auditorium, Sixteenth and J Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.

San Bernardino: Church Edifice, 736 E Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.

San Diego (First Church): Church Edifice, 2442 Second Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.

San Francisco (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 175 Junipero Serra Boulevard, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.

Santa Rosa: Santa Rosa Junior College Auditorium, Redwood Highway north, 3 p. m., Nov. 12.

Sierra Madre: First Congregational Church, Sierra Madre Boulevard and Hermosa Avenue, 3 p. m., Nov. 12.

South San Francisco: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 15.

Stockton: Church Edifice, Center and Flora Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 13.

Torrance: Church Edifice, 218th Street and Manuel Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.

Tujunga (Thirty-fourth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice 10210 Commerce Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 13.

Willows: Memorial Hall, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.

Yuba City: Yuba City Women's Club House, 8 p. m., Nov. 13.

District of Columbia

Washington (Third Church): Church Edifice, 12th and L Streets, N. W., 8:05 p. m., Nov. 16. Radiocast, if possible, Station WINX, 1340 kilocycles.

Florida

Gainesville: Auditorium, Kirby Smith School, East University Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.

Jacksonville (joint lecture): George Washington Hotel Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 16.

Georgia

Augusta: Church Edifice, 557 Greene Street, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 14.

Idaho

Twin Falls: Bickel School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 14.

Illinois

Alton: Alton High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 12.

Arlington Heights: Arlington Heights Township High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 13.

Barrington: Church Edifice, 412 East Main Street, 4 p. m., Nov. 12.

Blue Island: Masonic Temple Auditorium, 12757 South Western Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 13.

Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Auditorium, 5316 Kenmore Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.

Chicago (Fifteenth Church): Church Auditorium, 501 North Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.

Chicago (Eighteenth Church): Church Auditorium, East Seventy-third and Coles Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.

Chicago (joint lecture): Orchestra Hall, 220 South Michigan Avenue, 12:10 p. m., Nov. 14.

Dixon: Loveland Community House, 513 Second Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 13.

Elmhurst: York Community High School Auditorium, 355 West St. Charles Road, 8 p. m., Nov. 12.

Oak Park: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.

Salem: Oak Park Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 12.

Indiana

Indianapolis (Fourth Church): Murat Theater, Michigan and New Jersey Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.

Kokomo: Church Auditorium, Mulberry and Market Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.

South Bend: Church Edifice, Main and Madison Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.

Warsaw: Warsaw High School Auditorium, West Main and Washington Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.

Maryland

Hyattsville: Hyattsville Elementary School, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 1.

Michigan

Detroit (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, 20011 Grand River Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.

Howell: High School Auditorium, South Michigan Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 18.

Minnesota

Minneapolis (Society): Washburn High School Auditorium, Wentworth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.

Winona: Church Edifice, Main and Sanborn Streets, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 17.

Missouri

Columbia: Tiger Hotel Ballroom, Tiger Hotel, 8 p. m., Nov. 13.

St. Louis (Eighth Church): Church Auditorium, Skinker and Wydown Boulevards, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.

Montana

Bozeman: High School Auditorium, 308 West Main Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 13.

Missoula: Student Union Theater, University Campus, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 12.

New Jersey

Asbury Park: Asbury Park High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 12.

Bergenfield (auspices First Church, Dumont): Bergenfield High School, Clinton and Washington Avenues, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 16.

Bernardsville: Bernardsville High School, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 12.

Orange: Orange High School, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 17.

Rutherford: Union Junior High School, Union and Springfield Avenues, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 14.

New York

New York (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Ft. Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 12. Radiocast Station WQXR, 1560 kilocycles.

New York (Tenth Church): Church Edifice, 171 Macdougal Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.

Richmond Hill: Church Auditorium, 8760 One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 16.

Rochester (First Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, 7:45 p. m., Nov. 12.

North Carolina

Charlotte: Church Edifice, 1048 East Morehead, 8 p. m., Nov. 13.

North Dakota

Jamestown: Congregational Church, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 14.

Ohio

Akron (Second Church): West High School Auditorium, 315 South Maple Street at Balch Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 16.

Bowling Green: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.

Canton: Timken Vocational High School, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 15.

Chillicothe: Elks Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 13.

Cleveland (First Church): Church Auditorium, 2200 Overlook Road, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.

Cleveland (joint lecture): Music Hall of Public Auditorium, 12:15 p. m., Nov. 15.

Coshocton: Main Street Church of Christ, Main and Eighth Streets, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 17.

Cuyahoga Falls: Cuyahoga Falls High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 12.

Mansfield: John Simpson Junior High School, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 12.

Newark: Church Edifice, Hudson Avenue at Wyoming Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 14.

Warren: Church Edifice, Wellington and Vine N. E., 8 p. m., Nov. 17.

Oregon

Bend: Allen School Auditorium, East Third Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.

Klamath Falls: Church Edifice, Tenth and Washington Streets, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 17.

Pennsylvania

Altoona: Jaffa Mosque, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 13.

Bethlehem: Liberty High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 16.

Jenkintown: Church Edifice, Washington Lane and West Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 12.

Mount Lebanon: Mellon Junior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 17.

New Castle: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 17.

Norristown: Norris Theater, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 12.

Philadelphia: First Church of Christ, Scientist, 4012 Walnut Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.

West Chester: Church Edifice, 317 South High Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 17.

Wilkinsburg: Church Edifice, 718 Wallace Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 18.

Tennessee

Knoxville (First Church): Bijou Theater, 3 p. m., Nov. 12.

Utah

Salt Lake City (First Church): Church Edifice, 352 East Third South Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.

Virginia

Lynchburg: Little Theater, 421 Rivermont Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.

Richmond: Church Edifice, 2201 Monument Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 17.

Washington

Prosser: High School Auditorium, 4 p. m., Nov. 12.

Seattle (Third Church): Church Edifice, Seventeenth N. E. and East Fifteenth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.

West Virginia

Huntington: Huntington High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.

Wheeling: Church Auditorium, Fourteenth and Jacob Streets, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 14.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m.—AVMEX, 1510kc, on Nov. 19, Dec. 3, 17, 31.

Worcester—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Nov. 26, Dec. 10, 24.

Worcester—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Dec. 24.

Eastern States

New York—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Nov. 19.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Nov. 19, Dec. 3, 17.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on Nov. 15, Dec. 3, 17, 31.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on Nov. 19, Dec. 3, 17, 31.

Canada

Toronto

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, CFRX, 6.07mc, on Nov. 12, 26, Dec. 10, 24.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 890kc, on Nov. 19, Dec. 17.

Right to Vote Is Ruled For Housing Project Group

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 6 (AP)—Attorney General Thomas J. Herbert held formally today that persons had the right to vote regardless of the fact that they lived on Federal Housing projects in Greene County.

His ruling was on a question raised by Karl Buil, Greene County Republican Chairman, that upward of 1,000 persons living in two projects and employed on Government military reservations were not eligible to vote Tuesday.

Sports News

Harvard Returns to Action Against P-T Team Saturday

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A total of five games covers the football slate for New England this week end, with two of the contests taking place in local Boston.

Harvard returns to action after its long lay-off because of Navy exams and risks its undefeated record (four games) against the Melville, R. I. P-T boys in the Stadium Saturday. The PeeTees, at least half of whom are veterans returned from anywhere from 12 to 20 months of service in the South Pacific, won their opening game last Saturday from Boston College 45-0.

Yale vs. Brown

At Fenway Park the Eagles will face Brooklyn College in a Saturday afternoon affair, while in nearby Worcester Holy Cross is host to Colgate. Yale, after beating Dartmouth 6-0, next meets Brown, which was snowed under by Coast Guard Academy 20-0. The Coast Guardsmen are visitors at Hanover, N. H., where they will be rated as possible upsetters of Dartmouth. The fifth game finds Connecticut at Norwich.

The overall eastern picture — and the national one, too, for that matter—is of course headlined by the Army-Notre Dame clash in New York City, although some of the glitter for that contest was dulled when the Irish fell before Navy 32-13 last Saturday. The Army should be rated a heavy favorite over the South Benders, whose extreme youth in spots is greatly outweighed by the age, experience, and depth of the West Pointers.

Other games throughout the East find Navy taking on Cornell at Baltimore, Pittsburgh invading Ohio State, Princeton's informals trying their first game of the season with Muhlenberg, Lafayette continuing its long rivalry with Rutgers, Columbia challenging Pennsylvania, New York University meeting Swarthmore, and Penn State traveling to Temple.

Have Hands Full

At the Stadium Harvard will probably have its hands full with the P-T boys, who completely overwhelmed the Eagles despite their lack of practice. With many former college stars in their lineup, they won practically as they pleased. Incidentally, the size of the score against Boston College was a tip-off on the calibre of the opposition (C. C. N. Y. and N. Y. U., for instance) on which the Eagles ran up the score, causing the Eagles' cohorts to clamor for a game with Holy Cross.

Fortunately for the situation (unfortunately for the Hoyas), Holy Cross lost to the U. S. Submarine Base of New London 6-0 yesterday in one of the surprise local upsets of the season. The Crusaders will now not be such top-heavy favorites when they clash with their arch-rivals at Fenway Park on Nov. 26.

Tufts is still idle, marking time and practicing assiduously for its first meeting in history with Harvard in the Tufts Oval Nov. 18. The Jumbos last played a game on Oct. 14, when they struggled to a 0-0 stalemate with Worcester Tech.

No Surprise

Coast Guard's victory over Brown may have come as an upset to some, but to others who had watched the Cadets all season, the triumph was no surprise. The servicemen had size, speed, and experience and early in the fall they were tabbed as one of the best college elevens in New England this season. They have the stuff to topple Dartmouth this Saturday.

Yale kept its undefeated record alive against Dartmouth, but was fortunate to do so. A long pass which connected gave the Elis their only score, while Dartmouth just missed the tying touchdown when a pass failed by inches in the end zone.

Bears Knock Packers Out Of 'Un' Class

National Football League

Western Division

Team—	W	L	T	Pts For	Pts Agst
Green Bay	6	1	0	161	90
Chicago Bears	3	2	1	139	110
Cleveland	3	3	0	121	124
Detroit	2	3	1	90	102
Card-Pitt	0	6	0	68	190

Eastern Division

Philadelphia	4	0	1	142	62
Washington	4	0	1	125	89
New York	4	1	0	107	41
Boston	1	5	0	48	154
Brooklyn	0	6	0	63	102

Results Nov. 5

Chicago Bears 21, Green Bay 0.
Detroit 27, Card-Pitt 6.
Washington 14, Cleveland 10.
New York 31, Boston 0.
Philadelphia 21, Brooklyn 7.

Next Sunday's Games

Boston at Chicago Bears.
Washington at Brooklyn.
Card-Pitt at Detroit.
Green Bay at Cleveland.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6 (AP)—The Green Bay Packers were knocked out of the undefeated class in the National Football League yesterday, but today they were more concerned about next week's game between Philadelphia and New York than about any humiliation suffered at the hands of the Chicago Bears, their arch-rivals.

The Packers, winners of six straight before they succumbed to the Bears, 21-0, were looking ahead to a post-season intersectional championship game, and the New York-Philadelphia game may be the tip-off.

The Situation

If the Giants can knock off the Eagles, then the eastern division situation will be greatly clarified, and the Nov. 19 meeting between the Redskins and Philadelphia will be only another game. If New York cannot stop Philadelphia, then the eastern division leadership will be right where it was when the Eagles and Washington played a 31-31 tie Oct. 8, and a post-season game probably will be ordered to see which team meets the western titlist — probably Green Bay—for the inter-divisional championship.

The Packers looked woefully weak as the Bears romped over them, but their status as western divisional leader was unimpaired. They still have to get over Cleveland (they beat the Rams 30-21 two weeks ago), the hapless Card-Pitts—the Pittsburgh Steeler-Chicago Cardinal combine, and New York.

Luckman Starred

The Bears bottled up the vaunted Green Bay passing attack Sunday as Sid Luckman ran and passed Chicago to their easy victory. Luckman, on lend-lease from the Maritime Service, scored one touchdown himself and tossed passes for two more.

In other league games Detroit, beaten three times, coasted through the Card-Pitts for a 27-6 victory while New York beat Boston, 31 to 0, for the Yank's fifth beating in six starts, and Philadelphia blasted Brooklyn 21-7.

Meanwhile, Washington was edging out Cleveland, 14-10, as the Redskins kept their slate clean.

Army-Notre Dame Contest Heads College Grid Card

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—Saturday is the twenty-sixth anniversary of Armistice Day, but there will be no cessation of football hostilities.

That is the day Army is booked with Notre Dame in Yankee Stadium, Auburn opposes Mississippi State, Duke takes on Wake Forest, Tulane tangles with Georgia Tech, Illinois invades Michigan, Oklahoma decides the Bix Six title with Missouri, UCLA and California collide in a repeat contest, Randolph Field works out against Southwest Louisiana and Arkansas meets Rice.

Notre Dame, shackled by Navy's heavy line Saturday in a 32 to 13 defeat, probably will enter the Army game, for which all seats were sold in August, as the underdog.

Cadets Ready

The Cadets, who flattened Villanova in their final tuneup by an 83 to 0 score while their head coach and both first string fullbacks were absent, haven't scored against Notre Dame since 1938 and haven't triumphed in the series with the South Bend Ramblers since 1931.

This year, however, the Cadets are ready. They have rolled over six rivals at exactly a point a minute clip and have permitted only three touchdowns to be registered against them. A week ago they were rated the No. 1 team in the land.

While some 77,000 spectators will jam their way into the stadium and millions of other fans will follow the game from afar, the contest isn't the only one of importance Saturday. Mississippi State, leader in the Southeast circuit since its 26 to 0 verdict over Kentucky, and twice-beaten Auburn, winner by a 57 to 0 score over Presbyterian in its latest outing, are booked at Birmingham, while Georgia Tech, pushed from the clean slate list by Duke, 19 to 13, bangs into Tulane, loser only to Notre Dame. Wake Forest, unbeaten leader of the Southern loop, invades Durham where Duke found the winning combination Saturday against Tech.

Big Ten Date

Illinois, idle Saturday, moves against Michigan in an important Big Ten fray just a week after the Wolverines deflated Pennsylvania, 41 to 19. Although minus two of its stars because of Navy transfers, Michigan piled up a 34 to 0 lead on the Quakers in the first half.

Ohio State, undisputed leader in the Big Ten and a 21 to 7 winner of Indiana, takes on oft-beaten Pittsburgh, and rejuvenated Purdue, 35 to 0 winner from Wisconsin, takes on Northwestern, held to a 14 to 14 tie by Minnesota.

Oklahoma, which continued its domination of Iowa State with a 12 to 7 victory, has a chance to settle the Big Six title problems by downing Missouri. The Tigers dropped Michigan State off the unbeaten list, 13 to 7, with a last period touchdown.

Randolph Field, with what is probably the greatest team in college circles today, follows its 63 to 0 conquest of North Texas Aggies by taking on Maxwell Field at San Antonio Saturday.

Tulsa, whipped by Iowa Pre-Flight in a 47 to 27 scoring spree, has Southwestern of Texas as its guests, while the Seahawks wait until Sunday to play the unbeaten Bunker Hill Naval Station.

Navy vs Cornell

Navy tosses its stonewall defense against Cornell, a 25 to 7 victor over Columbia. The Lions meet Penn in an Ivy League game. Unbeaten Yale, extended to whip Dartmouth by a 6 to 0 edge, takes on Brown, a 20 to 0 victim of Coast Guard Academy.

In the Far West California visits UCLA and Washington is host to the powerful Fourth Air Force outfit. The California-UCLA fray is the second of the year, the Bears winning the first 6 to 0 on Sept. 30.

Arkansas, remaining in the Southwest Conference picture with a 7 to 6 triumph over Texas A. & M., entertains Rice, spilled by Texas Tech and the Texas Longhorns, who crushed Southern Methodist, 34 to 7, next take on Oklahoma A. & M. The Aggies, who burst Tulsa's bubble a week earlier, were spilled in turn by the Norman, Okla., Naval Base, 15 to 0. Bainbridge (Md.) Navy surprised yesterday by walloping North Carolina Pre-Flight, 49 to 20.

National Hockey League

Team	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	4	0	0	8	21	9
Montreal	3	1	0	6	10	10
Detroit	2	2	0	4	21	10
Chicago	1	2	0	2	16	20
Boston	1	3	0	2	11	20
New York	0	3	0	0	7	20

Results Nov. 4
Toronto 7, Boston 2.
Montreal 3, Detroit 2.

Results Nov. 5
Boston 6, Chicago 3.
Montreal 3, Detroit 2.

Canadiens Hold Supremacy Over Red Wings Again

By the Associated Press

Apparently the Montreal Canadiens' supremacy over the Detroit Red Wings still holds from last season.

The Wings, who couldn't win on Montreal ice in 10 games last year, have already lost two to their cousins across the border, both by the same score, 3-2. Since a home-and-home series that started Saturday night at Montreal with veteran Toe Blake winning for the Canadiens, the Wings have provided Montreal with four of their six points.

Last night Murph Chamberlain turned the trick as he beat Wing Goalie Connie Dion with a minute and seven seconds left to play at Detroit.

Boston won its first league game Sunday night at the expense of the Chicago Black Hawks, 6-3. Playing before a capacity crowd of 16,707 at Chicago Stadium, the veteran Herb Cane turned the hat trick as he scored three of the six Bruin goals.

Saturday the Bruins had lost their third straight to the first-place Toronto Maple Leafs, 7-2. The Leafs had the game under control most of the way, holding Boston scoreless until Ken Smith accounted for the first Bruin goal at almost five minutes of the third period. The win marked the league-leading Leafs' fourth without a loss.

Sports in Brief
On the Week End

By the Associated Press

BUFFALO — John Kandal, Cornell University, won National junior AAU individual cross-country title by running the 10,000-meter course in 34:36. Sampson (N. Y.) Naval Training Center won team honors.

BOSTON—Massachusetts Institute of Technology retained Erwin H. Schell Trophy in fourth annual dinghy regatta on Charles River.

BOSTON—Charlie Robbins, U. S. Navy, captured New England AAU cross-country championship, covering 6½-mile course in 34:36.4.

NEW YORK—Don O'Leary, of U. S. Coast Guard, won Metropolitan AAU junior cross-country title. He was timed in 21:36.6.

American Hockey League

By the Associated Press

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	T	G	OG	Pts
Hershey	3	3	1	18	19	7
Buffalo	3	4	1	18	19	7
Providence	1	4	1	18	26	3

Western Division

Pittsburgh	7	2	1	39	25	15
Indianapolis	3	3	3	17	20	9
Cleveland	3	4	0	19	19	6
St. Louis	2	1	1	13	14	5

Results Nov. 4
Indianapolis 2, Cleveland 1.
Pittsburgh 4, Hershey 1.

Results Nov. 5
Pittsburgh 3, Providence 2.
Buffalo 4, Hershey 1.
Indianapolis 6, St. Louis 3.

Rule in Central Europe Vital As Russians Near Budapest

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 6—Russia's triumphant advance toward Budapest clears the way for the invasion of Germany from the southwest and raises in a most pressing form the problems of Central Europe, especially the future of Hungary and Austria.

The newest campaign in Hungary may give the Russian armies similar results as those given to the western Allies by the campaign in Holland. It will considerably shorten, and particularly improve, the Allies' communications since the Hungarian capital is outstandingly important as a rail and road center, easily the most significant of all in Danubia outside the German Reich.

Captured Budapest will soon become for the Russians what Vienna is for the Germans. And it is "within the range of probability that a Reich collapse may again begin, as in 1918, in the southeast with Austria as the road whereby the Allied invasion takes place.

Outlook From Budapest

Russia's occupation of Budapest will mean it is only a matter of time before the puppet Slovak government of Josef Tiso will be forced to flee from Bratislava and echoes are heard in Vienna. Much has been reported in the past few weeks about Underground activities in Austria, especially in the Capital, but the real strength of such a movement should shortly show itself, though it is natural that the Germans will do all that is possible to hold this important key to its southern approaches.

Simultaneously with these military moves, it is natural that there should be much interest here about the future of Hungary and Austria, that is, of course, in a broad outline, since details will be worked out later. Everything will be done to end the present feudal system of land ownership in Hungary and that country will lose the territory taken by aggression from its neighbor states of Romania, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. What will happen about the future government system of Hungary remains to be seen.

Nor for that matter is it clear regarding Austria. After the Moscow conference of American, British, and Russian Foreign Secretaries, it was announced that Austria was to be a free independent state that is no longer incorporated in the Reich. But no further hint as to the future organization has been given.

For this reason the arrival of Archduke Otto of Hapsburg in Lisbon has caused much speculation here. Obviously Otto couldn't have come without some special priority as far as travel is concerned and this leads many to conclude that his arrival in the Europe carries political implications.

In any case, talk of a monarchy for Central Europe is increasing here, especially with the additional report that Crown Prince Rupprecht of Batavia, head of the Wittelsbach line and the outstanding Roman Catholic Prince in Germany, who has been living in Florence for some years, has been received by the Pope.

Milestone in Anglo-Soviet Ties Reached at London 'Congress'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 6—A notable milestone in Anglo-Soviet relations was passed at the week end when London staged a national congress for friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Several hundred delegates from all parts of the United Kingdom attended. The congress wasn't sponsored by the Government or by any British political party, but all kinds of organizations, some of them "capitalist," joined in to make the occasion representative of widespread resolve on the part by Britain to continue Anglo-Soviet unity after the war.

The Soviet Ambassador, Fyodor Gustev, led the Russian speakers who called for greater practical efforts to promote Anglo-Soviet understanding. Among Soviet visitors were Red Army and Naval officers and several natural scientists.

Wide Range of Activities

Prominent British speakers included the Bishop of Chelmsford, Mr. J. B. Priestley, author and playwright; Lord Castlereigh, Member of Parliament, and chairman of the Arsenal Football Club, and trade union representatives. They urged closer British contact with Russians through cultural activities and sport.

Another notable appeal for Anglo-Soviet co-operation in the future comes today in a leading editorial of The Times of London. It is one of those journalistic events which The Times periodically achieves. Pronouncements such as these arouse world-wide speculation as to what extent they represent official British Government opinion.

Must Rebuild Europe

The Times editorial draws attention to what it sees as a momentous historical fact—that for the first time the most powerful state on the Continent is Russia. The significance of this fact is stated to be that the two most powerful European nations—Russia and Britain—are situated not in the center of Europe, but on the two extremities. Neither of these two powers is solely or even primarily a European power.

The Times says: "On Russia and Britain, together with the United States, first responsibility must fall for the economic rebuilding of Europe. Divergencies of economic outlook between them are no barrier to the discharge of a task which will call above all for flexibility and experiment."

The Times insists that no merely negative view of the task of peacemaking will be enough. It will not be enough, it says, to destroy German power and its capacity to make war. The still greater and positive task of building a new European community is seen ahead.

Supreme Court Invalidates Split-Day-Plan Wage Contract

Continued from Page 1

volving the Court of Claims. Associate Justice Robert Jackson did not participate.

Teh dispute between the judicial legislative branches originated 17 years ago when a contractor, Allen Pope, sued the United States for $306,000 damages for breach of a contract. The contract covered construction of a tunnel for the District of Columbia water supply.

The Claims Court allowed Mr. Pope $45,174. Congress then passed a special act, conferring jurisdiction on the Claims Court to hear Mr. Pope's case again—"notwithstanding" any previous court action. Mr. Pope sued for $162,616.

But the Claims Court refused to consider the new suit. Mr. Pope apepaled to the Supreme Court, contending the act granted only a new trial in which the Claims Court would be free to decide all questions.

The Justice Department supported the Claims Court. It told the Supreme Court that "here Congress has directed the (Claims) Court to clothe a legislative conclusion in judicial habiliments, and if such power is conceded to Congress, unwise inroads upon the public treasury may escape either an adequate legislative or judicial check."

But Mr. Justice Stone said:

"Congress, by the creation of a legal, in recognition of a moral, obligation to pay petitioners' (Mr. Pope's) claims plainly did not encroach upon the judicial function which the Court of Claims had previously exercised in adjudicating that the obligation was not legal. Nor do we think it did so by directing that court to pass upon petitioner's claims in conformity to the particular rule of liability prescribed by the special act and to give judgment accordingly."

Among other actions today, the Court:

Upheld unanimously conviction of the Carolene Products Company of Litchfield, Ill., for shipping in interstate commerce a product comprising skimmed milk, vegetable oil, and vitamins in violation of the Filled Milk Act.

Refused to consider a contention by Safeway Stores, Inc. (Maryland) that an indictment returned in the Kansas Federal District Court charging violations of the Sherman Antitrust Act is defective because of failure to state sufficient facts. Named by the indictment in the Safeway group were Sutter Packing Company, Palo Alto, Calif., and Arizona Grocery Company, Phoenix, Ariz.

Refused to review conviction of Rowena Thornton, a Jehovah Witness, for violating a Portland, Ore., ordinance by permitting her daughter to sell magazines on streets.

Refused to review manslaughter convictions against three Tennessee mountaineers whose convictions on murder charges in the same killing were set aside previously by the high tribunal in a decision now widely known as the McNabb ruling.

The mountaineers, Benjamin, Raymond, and Freeman McNabb, were arrested in the shooting of an Internal Revenue agent in a settlement 12 miles from Chattanooga. The Supreme Court in its famous decision reversed the murder convictions two years ago on the ground that the three had not been arraigned with reasonbale promptness. The decision, by Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter, was assailed by law-enforcement authorities on the contention it would handicap investigations.

Convicted of manslaughter in a new trial, the McNabbs were sentenced to nine years and three months' imprisonment each.

French Assembly To Meet at Home

PARIS, Nov. 6 (AP)—France's revised and enlarged Consultative Assembly will convene tomorrow afternoon on its first anniversary for its initial session since the liberation of the nation. The Assembly last met in Algiers.

The Chamber of Deputies was damaged in street fighting last August, so the Assembly will meet in the centuries old Luxembourg Palace. The Senate met there before the war. The palace also was the Nazi air force headquarters for the Paris region.

The National Council of Resistance and other leaders of "Underground" operations predominate in the new Assembly of 248 delegates. The "Metropolitan Resistance" groups, as they are called, hold a clear majority with 148 seats in the new body. The remaining seats are split between former parliament members and overseas resistance groups.

Orange Bowl Bid

MIAMI, Fla., Nov. 6 (AP) — An Orange Bowl bid may go to the winner of the Duke-Wake Forest football game Saturday, schedule chairman C. F. (Jack) Baldwin indicated today.

Duke bounced back into the running by defeating Georgia Tech Saturday. Other teams under consideration for the New Year's Day classic include Mississippi State, Auburn, Alabama, and Tennessee in the South; Holy Cross in the East, and Texas, T. C. U., Tulsa, Rice, and Oklahoma A. & M. in the Southwest.

Rangers Lead

HOLLYWOOD, Nov. 6 (AP)—The undefeated Hollywood Rangers still are parked atop the American Professional Football League.

They held off the second place club, the San Francisco Clippers, by 27-6 yesterday to hang up their ninth straight victory.

Ned Mathews, who used to do his touchdown-making for UCLA, got off several fancy open field runs for Hollywood, including a 62-yarder that ended in a touchdown.

Football Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Nov. 4

East

Army 83, Villanova 0.
Bucknell 26, N. Y. U. 0.
Coast Guard Academy 20, Brown 0.
Connecticu 52, C. C. N. Y. 0.
Cornell 25, Columbia 7.
Delaware State 18, Howard 0.
Haverford 13 Drexel 7.
Lafayette 34, Ursinus 21.
Lincoln 13, Hampton Institute 0
Maine 26, Norwich 0.
Melville Naval 45, Boston College 0.
Michigan 41, Penn 19.
Middlebury 21, New Hampshire 7.
Muhlenberg 14, Atlantic City Naval 7.
Navy 32, Notre Dame 13.
Penn State 41, Syracuse 0.
Rutgers 19, Lehigh 6.
Rochester 19, Case 0.
Swarthmore 28, F. & M. 0.
Sampson N. T. S. 39, Scranton 0
West Virginia 6, Temple 0.
Yale 6, Dartmouth 0.

South

Auburn 57, Presbyterian 0.
Catawba 33, Richmond AAB 6.
Daniel Field 20, Charleston Coast Guard 13.
Duke, 19, Georgia Tech 13.
Georgia 14, Alabama 7.
Jackson A. A. B 10, Mississippi 0.
Jacksonville N. A. S. 33, Cherry Pt. Marines 0.
Mississippi State 26, Kentucky 0.
Murray 14, Milligan 9.
Norfolk Fleet 19, Richmond 0.
No. Carolina State 21, V. M. I. 6.
South Carolina 6, North Carolina 0.
Tennessee 12, Louisiana State 0.
Tennessee State 19, Florida A. & M. 7.
Tuskegee 19, Morris Brown 6.
Vanderbilt 20, Tennessee Tech 9.
Virginia 19, Southwestern Institute 0.
Wake Forest 13, Clemson 7.

West

Baldwin-Wallace 20, Ohio Wesleyan 12.
Ball State 27, Earlham 7.
Bunker Hill N. A. S. 32, Camp Ellis 0.
Concordia 7, North Central 6.
Dekalb 19, Wheaton 6.
De Paw 9, Illinois Wesleyan 7.
Iowa 27, Nebraska 6.
Illinois Normal 26, Macomb Tchrs. 6
Illinois State Teachers 19, Wheaton 6.
Kansas 33, Olathe N. T. S. 14.
Kansas State 13, Wichita 0.
Minnesota 14, Northwestern 14.
Missouri 13, Michigan State 7.
Missouri Valley 25, Rockhurst 13
Ohio State 21, Indiana 7.
Oklahoma 12, Iowa State 7.
Purdue 35, Wisconsin 0.
Simpson 20, Central C. 6.
Wooster 27, Oberlin 20.
Wilberforce 14, Lincoln 13.

Southwest

Arkansas	7	Texas A. & M.	0
Arkansas Aggies	20	Louisiana Tech	14
Iowa-Pre-Flight	47	Tulsa	27
Norman Navy	15	Okla. A. & M.	0
Randolph Field	68	N. Texas A. & M.	0
Texas	34	S. M. U.	7
Texas Tech	13	Rice	7
T. C. U.	19	Chatham Field	7

Far West

Alameda C. G.	12	California	6
Colorado	59	New Mexico	0
Denver	0	Utah	0
Southern Calif.	28	San Diego Navy	21

Results Nov. 5

Third Air Force (Morris Field, N. C.) 34, Georgia Preflight 12.
Bainbridge (Md.) Naval 49, North Carolina Preflight 20.
U. S. Submarine Base (Groton, Conn.) 6, Holy Cross 0.
Fleet City (Calif.) Bluejackets 26, St. Mary's 0.
Second Air Force 46, Amarillo (Texas) Air Field 6.
Maxwell Field 25, Fort Benning 4th Infantry 7.
Camp Lejeune (N. C.) 41, Bogue Field 0.
Fort Monroe (Va.) 26, Indiantown Gap (Pa.) Military Reservation 6.
Camp Peary 41, Camp Lee (Va.) 0.
Gulfport (Miss.) Army Air 12, Gulfport Navy 6.
Algiers Naval (New Orleans) 6, Lake Charles Army Air 0.
Keesler (Miss.) Field 20, Selman (La.) Field 0.
Kearney (Neb.) Army Air 17, Fort Riley 7.
McCook (Neb.) Army Air at Fort Warren (Wyo.), cancelled.
Bowman Field (Ky.) 13, Fort Knox 6.

Dobbs on Target

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Nov. 6 (AP) — Glen Dobbs, the All-America passing man from Tulsa U., threw three touchdown passes in the first period yesterday as the Second Air Force Superbombers swamped the Amarillo, Texas, Sky Giants 46-6.

Dobbs is maintaining almost a .600 average with 51 pass completions in 86 tries this season.

American League Soccer

At Brooklyn, Brooklyn Hispano 5, Baltimore S. C. 1.
At New York, Philadelphia Americans 3, Brookhattan 1.
At Kearney, N. J., Brooklyn Wanderers 2, Kearney Celtics 1.
At Philadelphia, Philadelphia Nationals 3, New York Americans 2 (tie).
At Baltimore, Baltimore Americans 4, Kearney Scots 2.

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Abbott Lab 1.60a	2	60¾	60	60¼	+ ⅜
Abr & Stras33⅓ae †	10	59	59	59	—1
ACF-Brill Motor	8	8¾	8½	8½	— ¼
Adams Exp .15e	11	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	
Addressog-Mult 1	2	23	22¾	23	— ¼
Air Reduction 1a	9	39¼	39	39	
Alaska Juneau	48	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ¼
Alleghany Corp	32	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Alleghany pf	10	28½	28	28½	— ⅛
Alleg Lud Stl 2e	16	28½	28⅜	28⅜	
Allen Indust ⅜g	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	2	151	151	151	+ ¼
Allied Mills 3e	2	30½	30½	30½	— ⅝
Allied Strs 1	13	21	20½	20⅞	— ⅛
Allis Ch Mfg 3⅓e	18	37⅜	36¾	37⅜	+ ¼
Amal Leather	3	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
Am Airlines 1½g	6	80	79½	80	
Am Bank Note .80	6	20¾	20¼	20¾	+ ½
Am Bank N pf3 †	20	68¾	68¼	68¾	+1½
Am Bosch 1e	3	16	15⅞	15⅞	
Am BrakeSh 1.15e	3	44⅜	44⅛	44⅜	
Am BrSh pf5¼ †	40	129¾	129¾	129¾	— ¼
Am Cable & Rad	31	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
Am Can 3	16	87¾	87¼	87¾	+ ⅛
Am Can pf 7	†110	181¾	181½	181¾	+ ¾
Am Car & F 2⅓e	3	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ¼
Am C & F pf 5¼e	2	91¼	90¼	91¼	+1
Am Chain & C 2	6	26¼	26	26¼	+ ⅛
Am Chicle 4a	30	129	128	129	+1
Am Colortype .60	5	14¼	13⅜	14¼	+ ¼
Am Crystal Sugar	4	18½	18⅜	18⅜	
Am Distil	9	27¼	27	27¼	+ ⅛
Am Encaus Tiling	2	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
Am European ¼ae	4	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
Am & For Pow	57	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
Am & FP 7 7k	12	96	95⅞	96	— ⅛
Am & FP 6 pf 6k	2	92	92	92	— ⅛
Am & F P 2 pf	12	17¾	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
Am-Haw SS 2½ae	1	36	36	36	
Am Hide & Leath	2	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
Am Internat .20e	5	8⅛	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
Am Invest III .60	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Am Ice	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Am Locomo ¾ae	38	21⅜	20⅝	21¼	
Am M&Fdy .80	9	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
Am M&Met ¾ae	5	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Am NewsCo1.80 †	5	36¾	36¼	36¾	+ ½
Am Metal 1	11	25½	25	25½	+ ½
Am Pow & Lt	35	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	15	54	53	54	+ ½
Am P&L $5 pf	24	46¾	46	46¼	— ⅝
Am Rad&StS .40	71	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
Am R Mill .80	15	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	
Am RM pf 4½ †	130	74⅞	74½	74⅞	+ ⅜
Am Safe Raz 1¾ae	6	17½	17½	17½	
Am Seating	3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ½
Am Smelt & R 2	11	40⅛	39½	40	+ ½
Am Sh Bldg 3e †	3	32	32	32	+ ¼
Am Smelt&R pf7†	320	159	158½	159	+ ½
Am Stl Fdrs 2	12	25¾	25⅜	25¾	
Am Stores 1	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
Am Sugar pf 7	2	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝	— ¾
Am Stove 1.20	7	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ¼
Am Sug Ref 2e	2	48	47⅞	47⅞	— ½
Am Tel & Tel 9	35	163⅞	163⅝	163¾	— ⅛
Am Tobacco 3a	5	67¾	67½	67¾	+ ¼
Am Tob B 3a	12	(8¾	67½	(8	+ ½
Am Tob pf 6	†250	143½	142½	143½	+ ½
Am Type Fdrs ½e	2	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ¼
Am Viscose 2	2	45	44½	45	+ ½
Am Wat Wks	63	9	8⅞	8¾	— ⅛
Am Woolen	4	8	8	8	— ⅛
Am Wool pf 8k	1	92	92	92	—1
Am Zinc L & S	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Anaconda Cop13⅓e	30	27¼	27	27	— ⅛
Anac W&C 3⅓e †	50	30¾	30¾	30¾	
Andes Copper ¾ae	1	11	11	11	— ¼
APW Paper	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Arch-Dan M 2e	1	54	54	54	
Anchor H-G .45e	1	25	25	25	— ½
Armour & Co	18	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Armour pr pf 6k	1	97	97	97	— ⅛
Armstrong Cork 1	4	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ¼
Artloom Corp .30e	3	10	10	10	— ⅛
Assd DryGoods¾ae	6	17⅜	17¼	17¼	
Assd D Gds1p6	† 20	11 ½	110	110½	+ ¾
Assd D Gd 2pf7	† 40	106½	106	106½	
Asso In pf 5	† 10	107	107	107	+1
Atch T & S F 6	14	66½	66	66⅜	
Atch T & S pf 5	20	100	99¼	99¾	— ¼
Atl Coast Line 3e	4	40¼	39⅞	40	— ⅛
AtlG&W Indies 3g	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	
Atl Refining 1⅔e	19	30	29¾	30	+ ½
Atl Ref pf 4	† 81	110	110	120	+ ¼
Atlas Corp ½e	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
AtlasPowd3¼ae †	50	61	61	61	+ ¼
Atlas Pow pf 5	† 20	114¼	114¼	114¾	+ ¾
Aust Nichols	3	10	9⅞	10	
Aviation Corp .10e	26	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
Bald Loco ct ¾ae	15	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	41	8⅜	8	8⅜	+ ¼
Balt & Ohio pf	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Bangor & Ar	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
Barber Asph ¼ae	2	24¼	24	24¼	— ¼
Barker pf 2¾ †	10	51¼	51¼	51¼	— ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60a	16	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ¼
Batf Iron Wks 4	7	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
Beatrice Cr 1.40a	5	38	37¾	38	+ ¾
Beech Airc 1e	15	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ⅜
Beach Nut Pk 4a	1	121	121	121	+2
Bell Airc 1e	12	13⅜	13¼	13½	
Beech Creek 2 †	30	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+ ¾
Belding Hem .80	2	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ¼
Bendix Aviat 2¼ae	10	45¼	44¾	45¼	+ ¼
Benef Ind Ln .90e	3	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ½
Best & Co 1.60a	2	40¾	40½	40¾	— ¼
Best Foods 1e	3	18⅝	18½	18½	
Beth Steel 6	33	63⅜	62⅞	62¾	+ ¼
Betr Steel pf 7	1	124⅜	124⅜	124⅜	— ⅜
Bigelow-Sanf 1⅓e	6	49	48½	48½	+ ¾
Black&Deck 1.60a	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ¼
Blaw-Knox .70e	6	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ¼
Boeing Airplane 2e	⅓	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
Bohn Al & Br 3	2	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	+ ⅜
Bon Ami B 2½ †	20	53	53	53	
Bono Strs 2	6	47	46⅜	47	+ ½
Borden Co 1.20e	3	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞	
Borg-Warner 1.60	8	39½	38½	39¼	+1
Braniff Airw .60	12	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
Bridgeport Br 1	5	11⅜	11⅜	11¾	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	8	39	38⅝	39	+ ⅜
Bklyn Un Gas ½e	5	20⅞	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
Brunswick-Bal ¾ae	2	21¼	21	21¼	— ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie .45e	8	12¾	12⅝	12¾	
Budd Mfg	76	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
Budd Mfg55pf5 †	230	71⅞	71	71⅞	— ¼
Budd Wheel ⅓e	4	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Bullard Co 1.20e	1	19	19	19	
BurlingMills2.10e	14	7	6⅛	26¾	— ¼
Burr Add Mach .60	15	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
Bush Term ¾ae	1	6	5⅞	6	
BushTB pf 3½k †	60	57½	57	57	— ¾
Butler Bros .60e	15	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
Butler Br pf 1½	4	30¾	30¾	30¾	—1
Butte C & Z ¾ag	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
Byers AM Co ½e	4	14½	14	14½	+ ⅜
ByronJackson 1¾ae	3	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
Callahan Z-Lead	3	1⅛	1	1	
Cal & Hecla .60e	13	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy ¾ae	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
Can Dry G Ale 1	9	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
Can South Ry 3 †	10	41	41	41	
Canad Pacific 1e	8	10⅛	10¼	10¼	— ¼
Capital Adm A	2	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ½
Carrier Corp 2	9	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	
Carrier Corp pf2¼	1	56½	56½	56½	— ¼
Carriers&Gen .20	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Case JI Co ¾ae	10	63¼	6	63⅛	+ ⅛
Caterpil Tractor 2	2	47½	47½	47½	— ½
Celanese Cp 3-70f	9	24¾	33¾	24¼	+ ¾
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	10	129	129	129	— ½
Celanese 1stpf4¾	1	103	103	103⅝	+ ⅜
Celotex Corp 1½	14	13½	13¼	13¼	
Celotex Cp pf 1 †	80	18½	18¼	18½	
Cent Aguirre 1½	3	21	21	21	— ¼
Cent R R N J	4	11⅝	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
Cent Violeta 5 3e	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ⅝
CenturyRibM .10e	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Cerro de Pas 3	5	32¼	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅜
Certain-teed Prod	58	7¾	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
Certain-teed pf	†300	131	129	129	—1
Champ Pap & F 1	3	29⅜	29½	29½	— ⅛
Checker Cab	3	41	40¼	40¼	— ¼
Ches & Ohio 3	25	47⅜	47⅛	47¼	
Chi & E III	2	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ¼
Chi & E III A 2e	1	14	14	14	
Chi Grt Wpf17⅞k	5	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	+ ¼
Chi Mail Or .45e	1	19	19	19	— ½
Chi & No West	167	29¾	29¼	29½	— ⅛
Chi & NW pf .15e	34	51⅜	50¾	50¾	— ½
Chi Pneu Tool 2	3	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
Chi PT prpf2½ †	100	56½	56½	56½	+ ½
Chickasha Cot 0 1	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
Childs Co	35	6	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
Chrysler Corp 2¼e	25	92	91¼	91⅝	+ ⅛
City I&F 1.20	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
City Invest pf †	1	95½	95½	95½	+ ⅜
City Stores ½e	25	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
Clark Equip 2½e	2	47	46¾	47	
Clev E I pf 4½ †	70	110½	110	110	— ¼
Clev Graph Br 2	2	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	— ¼
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	10	34⅜	33⅞	33⅞	— ½
Cluett Pea 1⅓e	6	37⅜	37¼	37⅜	+ ¼
Coca-Cola A 3 †	10	63¼	63¼	63¼	— ⅝
Colgate-Plm ½ba	3	29⅞	29½	29½	— ⅛
Colgate-Ppf4¼ †	20	104¾	104¾	104¾	+ ¼
Collins & Aik ¾ae	2	55¼	55	55	Nov 4
Col Fuel & Iron 1	3	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
ColumGas&El .20e	213	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	2	91	90	91	

Today's sales (est.)	700,000
Previous day's sales	358,030
1944 volume to date	216,381,928
1943 volume to date	243,844,244

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Colum Pict ⅓e	1	19⅜	19¾	19¾	
Colum P pf 2¾	1	47½	47½	47½	
Colum Carbon 4	1	93½	93½	93½	+ ¼
Comi Credit 2	5	40⅞	40½	40⅞	+ ¼
Comi Inv Tr 2.40	8	45	43½	45	+1⅝
Comi Solvents .30e	5	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
Comm Ed 1.40	7	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
Com'with&South	291	1	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
Com & So pf 33¼k	7	89⅞	89⅜	8⅞	
Cons Copper	7	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
Cons Edison 1.60	69	25⅜	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	2	107¼	107¼	107¼	+ ¼
Cons Film Ind	4	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	
Cons Film pf ¾ak	9	2⅛	2⅞	27	
Cons Laund .85e	2	12¾	12	12	
Cons Nat Gas 1a	15	30	29½	30	+ ⅛
Cons RR Cuba pf	7	17¾	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
Cons Vultee 2	16	16¾	16¼	16¾	+ ⅜
Cons Vul pf 1¾	1	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
Consol'n Coal	15	17½	16⅞	17	— ¼
Consol Coal pf2½	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	+ ½
ConsumP pf4½ †	40	110	110	1 0	+ ⅛
Cont Bak ½e	8	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Container Cp 1½e	2	27½	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
Cont Can ¾e	7	39⅝	39¼	39⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Dia Fib .40e	2	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	4	49	48⅞	49	— ⅛
Cont Motors .45e	34	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del 1.20	24	28⅝	28½	28½	
Cooper-Bess ¾ae	2	15	15	15	— ¼
Corn Exch 2.40	30	52½	52½	52½	— ¼
Corn Prod 2.60	5	59⅝	59¼	59½	— ⅛
Corn Prod pf 7	† 10	179¾	179¾	179¾	+1¾
Coty Inc .15e	2	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
Coty Interna	† 3	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ¼
Crane Co 1	31	26¼	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	†130	110	109¾	110	
Cream of Wh 1½	3	24¼	24	24	— ¼
Crosley Corp ¾ae	9	27¼	26½	27¼	+ ¼
Crown Cork&S ¾ae	7	26	25½	25½	—1
Crown Zeller 1	3	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
Crucible Steel 3g	10	36⅞	35¾	35⅞	— ⅛
Crucible Stl pf 5	3	80½	80⅜	80⅜	+ ¼
Cuba R R pf	†520	25¾	25	25	— ½
Cuban-A Sug 1e	8	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅛
Cudahy Pack .30e	2	24¼	24	24¼	+ ¼
Cuneo Press 1½	1	28¾	28¼	28¼	— ¼
Cuneo P pf 4½ †	20	108	108	108	
Curtis Publishing	20	9⅝	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	3	53¾	53¾	53¾	+ ½
Curtis-Wright ⅜ag	48	6¾	6½	6⅝	
Curtis-Wr A 1⅓e	4	18¾	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅜
Cutler-Ham 1.05e	4	24½	24½	24½	
DavisonChem 1¼e	18	16	15½	15½	— ⅜
Dayt P&Lpf4½ †	10	110½	110½	110½	— ½
Decca Record 1.20	3	38	38	38	
Deere & Co 2e	8	42¼	41⅞	42	+ ¼
Deere & Co pf1.40	1	35	35	35	
Del & Hudson	5	30⅞	30¼	30⅞	— ⅛
Del Lack & West	10	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
Detroit Edi 1.20	3	21	21	21	— ⅛
Devoe&RayA 1a †	60	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
Diam T Motor 1	1	16¼	16	16	
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	8	33	32⅞	32⅞	
Doehler Die 1.20a	2	43¼	43	43	+ ½
Dome Mines 1.20h	71	23	22⅛	23	+ ⅞
Douglas Airc 5e	8	67½	67	67½	
Dow Chem 3	2	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞	+ ⅜
Dresser Indust 1e	6	41	40½	40⅞	— ⅛
Dunhill Int	2	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ¼
du Pont de N 3⅓ae	15	158	157¼	157¾	+ ¼
Duq Lt 1pf 5	† 10	116¼	116¼	116¼	— ¼
Eagle Pich Ld .60	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
Eastern Air L	3	37½	37⅜	37½	+ ⅛
East S Stl 2Oe	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
Eastman Kodak 5	6	170	170	170	+ ½
East Kodak pf6	†130	189	189	189	
Eaton Mfg 3	•1	48½	48½	48½	+ ¼
Edis Bros St .80a	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	
Elastic S Nut ¾ae	2	13¼	13⅛	13¼	
El Auto-Lite1⅓e	2	44¾	44½	44¾	+ ¼
Elec Boat 1½e	12	13⅜	13	13	— ¼
El Power & Lt	86	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	6	92¾	91½	92½	— ½
El Storage Bat 2	3	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ¼
EmersonElMfg.55e	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
Endicott-John 3	1	67¾	67¾	67¾	+1½
Endic-John pf 4	† 40	10¼	10⅓	106¼	
Eng Pub Service	35	14⅞	14¾	14½	— ⅜
Equit Off Bldg	15	11¼	11¼	11⅜	
Erie R R 1	12	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Erie R R ct ½e	35	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Erie R R pf A 5	3	62¾	62	62¼	+ ¼
EurekaVCleaner½	2	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	
EvansProducts 3ae	70	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	1	43	43	43	+ ¼
Fairbanks Morse1a	1	41½	41½	41½	— ⅛
Fajardo Sugar 2	4	25	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
Farns Tel & Rad	12	13⅜	13	13¼	+ ⅛
Fed Mng&Sm 1⅓e	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
Federat D Strs1⅓	5	29¼	29⅛	29¼	+ ⅛
FedDStrs pf4¼ †	40	103	103	103	+ ¾
Fed MotTruck .40	3	9	8¾	9	+ ⅜
Ferro Enam ¾ae	7	23¼	22⅝	23	— ½
Fid P Ins 1.60a	3	53	53	53	
FirestoneT&R1½ae	9	52½	51⅞	52¼	+ ¼
First Nat Strs2½a	6	43½	43¼	43½	+ ⅜
Flintkote .90e	9	23⅛	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
Flintkote pf4½ †	10	109¼	109¼	109¼	+1
Florsheim Sh A 2	2	21	21	1	+ ½
Florence Stove 2	3	40	40	40	+ ½
Follansbee Stl	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
FollansbeeStl pf	†150	44¾	44	44½	— ¾
Food Mach 1.40	1	61	61	61	
Foster Wheel ½e	4	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
FranciscoSugar½e	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	
FruehaufTpf4½ †	10	114¾	114¾	114¾	
Gabriel Co ⅛ae	3	6	6	6	
Gair Robert .30g	18	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
Gair Robt pf 1.20	2	16	15¾	16	
Gardner Denver 1	2	16¾	16½	16½	— ⅛
Gardner Den pf 3	1	66	66	66	+1
Gar Wood Ind .40	14	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Gaylord Cont ½ae	1	20	20	20	
Gaylord Cpf2¾ †	20	55½	55½	55½	+ ½
Gen Am Inv 1g	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Gen Am Tran 1⅞e	1	50½	50¼	50½	— ¾
Gen Baking .60	9	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	4	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Gen Cable A	1	16	16	16	— ⅛
Gen Cable pf7k	† 90	104	103½	104	+ ⅞
Gen Cigar 1	1	27½	27½	27½	
Gen Cigar pf 7	† 20	147½	147½	147½	
Gen Elec 1.40	160	39½	38⅞	39½	+ ½
Gen Foods 1.60	10	40¾	40½	40½	— ⅛
Gen Fds pf 4½a	†140	112	112	112	— ½
Gen G & El A	18	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Gen Mills 4	1	112	112	112	
Gen Motors 2½ae	68	63	62¼	62⅞	+ ⅜
Gen Pub Service	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Gen Ry Signal ¾ae	1	16	16	16	+ ¼
Gen Out Ad A 4	4	56¼	56	56	— ¼
Gen Prec Eq 1	5	21¾	21¾	21¾	
Gen Print Ink .30e	2	9½	9¼	9½	— ⅛
Gen Real&Ut(new)	11	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Gen Refract .90e	14	21	20⅝	20¾	— ¼
Gen Shoe 1	2	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
Gen S Cst pf 6k	† 20	91¼	90¾	90¾	— ¼
Gen Tel 1.60	5	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Time Inst ¾ae	2	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ¼
Gen TimeIn pf6 †	270	112	111½	111½	
Gen Tire&Rub ½ae	3	24¼	24	24	
Gillette Saf R .80	3	12⅝	12¼	12½	— ⅛
Gillette Saf R pf5	1	87½	87½	87½	
Gimbel Bros .90e	7	20¼	2	20¼	
Glidden Co .90e	2	23¾	23⅝	23¾	+ ⅛
Goebel Brew .20	8	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Gold&Stk Tel 6 †	50	142	141	142	—1¼
Goodrich BF 1⅓ae	8	51½	50½	51½	+ ⅝
Goodyear T&R 2	19	48⅜	47½	48⅜	+ ⅛
Goodyear T&R pf5	1	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	— ¼
Gotn Hosiery ⅓ag	3	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	169	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	
Grand Union ⅓e	1	18	18	18	— ¼
Granite C S .175e	1	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Grant W T 1.40	3	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅝
Grant W T pf 1	1	24	24	24	— ⅛
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	3	6⅞	6¾	16¾	— ⅛
Gt North Ry pf 2e	24	41⅞	41⅜	41⅜	+ ⅜
Gt West Sug 1.80e	13	29	28⅞	29	
Green H L 2a	3	53½	53⅛	53½	— ¼
Grevhound Corp 1	13	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	
Grum AircEn 1⅓e	72	28⅝	27⅞	27¾	
Guantan Sugar	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	3	12	12	12	
Gulf M&O pf2½ae	5	55	54¾	54¾	— ⅛
Gulf Oil 1a	38	46⅛	46¼	46⅛	— ¼
Hack W prfA1¾ †	30	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
Hall WF Print 1	3	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
Hanna 4½ pf	20	106	106	106	
Harb-Walker 1	3	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ½
Haves Mfg	25	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
HazelAtlasGl5 †	70	108	107¼	108	+ ½

Average Price of 60 Stocks

By the Associated Press

Saturday	55.3	Prev.day	55.2
Month ago	55.6	Year ago	49.2
1944 high	56.4	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Hercules Motor 1	3	23	23	23	
Hercules Pow1⅓ae	2	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	— ⅛
Holland Furn 2	3	45	45	5	+ ¼
Hollander&Son 1e	2	18	19	18	+ ⅝
Homestake Min	10	43	41¾	43	+1⅝
Houd-Hers B ¾ae	3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
Household F pf5 †	2	107½	107½	107½	—1½
HoustonL&P 3.60	2	68½	68½	68½	— ¼
Houston Oil	11	11¼	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
Howe Sound 1¼e	3	33⅜	33½	33⅝	
Hud Bay M&S h2	1

Bricker Ties G.O.P. Victory To Enterprise

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 6 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker, concluding his campaign for the Vice-Presidency, declared Nov. 4 that a Republican victory on Tuesday would "bring a return of confidence and enterprise" to the American people.

The Republican candidate, back on his home grounds after eight weeks in which he traveled 16,000 miles through 31 states and made 173 speeches, said he was confident that at the polls "this long-suffering nation will free itself from the depressing regimentation of the New Deal."

Anticipating victory for Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, the Republican nominee for President, Mr. Bricker added in a prepared speech released by his campaign staff:

"That happy event will bring a return of confidence and enterprise to our people everywhere. We shall see an emergence of new inventions and the creation of new shops and factories for making the new products already developed by our industrial laboratories. We shall see money now idle seeking investment in productive enterprise. We shall see our returning soldiers and sailors establishing themselves on farms and in industry and starting businesses of their own. We shall see men from the ranks of labor becoming proprietors of their own businesses.

"We shall see the expansion of large concerns and the establishment of thousands of small businesses. We shall see jobs multiplying everywhere because of spreading economic opportunity. We shall see good wages that will purchase at fair prices the products of farm and factory. We shall see a resurgence in the individual citizen of vision and initiative and hard work, constructive planning, willingness to assume risks and unlimited faith in the future of America.

"In short, we shall again see a hopeful, forward looking and dynamic America."

Election Figures at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Facts and figures on tomorrow's elections:

Polls: Opening and closing ranges from 6 a. m. to 11 p. m., eastern war time, or a total of 17 hours. Latest closing time in East, New York 9 p. m. On West Coast 8 p. m., Pacific war time.

Total vote: Estimates range up to 50,000,000, with state officials predicting between 44,000,000 and 45,000,000.

Total service vote: Estimated by state officials at 3,462,000.

Women's vote: Forecast at 60 per cent of total.

Total voting units: Upward of 130,000.

Candidates for President: Six.

Candidates for Vice-President: Six.

Candidates for 31 governorships: 89.

Candidates for 35 Senate seats: 106.

Candidates for 432 House seats: 919.

(Note: There are 32 governorships and 435 House seats at stake this year, but Maine elected a Republican Governor and three Republican Representatives in September.)

Dewey Says War Prolonged By Administration 'Meddling'

Continued from Page 1

sistance he never expected and which, in my opinion, would never have materialized had Allied political warfare been astute instead of idiotic."

Dewey's Conclusion

From this and related evidence the Republican nominee's conclusion is:

"We are advancing and we shall reach our goals. Once rid of capricious, personal government, once we give our whole, our united thoughts to victory, we shall reach Berlin and Tokyo quicker—with less cost."

Governor Dewey is not, however, confining the climactic stage of his campaign exclusively to attack. He has on the record today a new statement of the objectives which he affirms a Republican Administration will bring to reality. They are three.

1. To speed total victory and the prompt return of our fighting men by putting energy and competence in Washington behind the magnificent effort of our military command.

2. To provide American leadership in the world for an effective organization among all nations to prevent future wars.

3. To direct all Government policies in the peacetime years ahead to achieving jobs and opportunity for every American.

Mode of Accomplishment

Mr. Dewey gives assurance that a Republican Administration will accomplish these ends:

By restoring "honesty and integrity to our National Government."

By putting an end "to one-man rule."

By uniting "our people in teamwork and harmony behind a President and a Congress that can and will work together to realize the limitless promise of America."

It was at the rousing Republican rally in New York's huge Madison Square Garden Saturday night that the Governor detailed his delaying-the-war charge against the President and brought into sharp focus the alternative program which he has been outlining throughout the campaign—a rally at the opening of which Herbert Brownell, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, predicted that "a tidal wave sweeping this nation from coast to coast" will elect the Dewey-Bricker ticket.

And before he had finished a speech which was punctuated by tumultuous applause, Mr. Dewey also recapitulated what he considered the major, fatal shortcomings of the New Deal, both in peace and in war. In this list he put special emphasis upon these:

That Mr. Roosevelt "has systematically abused and insulted the members of Congress" and has made it impossible for him to work co-operatively with the elected representatives of the people.

That the President's real foreign policy, conducted "in secret," is not known to the American people.

Extended Depression

That the New Deal—"though no previous American depression has even lasted more than five years—had contrived "to make the depression last 11 years, twice as long as any depression in a century;" and that, even then "it took a war to get jobs."

That the Roosevelt Administration "has stood for no principle but self-perpetuation in office;" that the result "has been decay of the moral fiber of government."

That the New Deal "spends half its time quarreling with itself and the other half quarreling with one segment or another of our people."

That the Democratic Party, "weakened by 12 years of one-man rule, is being leased out to men who boast that they owe no allegiance to that Party or its principles—to Sidney Hillman's Political Action Committee and to Earl Browder's Communists."

Campaign Notes: Mr. Dewey is in Albany, N. Y., today putting the finishing touches on the election-eve radio speech he will deliver from the Executive Mansion tonight. He will return to New York City to vote tomorrow and will receive the returns at his suite in the Hotel Roosevelt.

The Governor, it is confirmed, has spent fully 20 hours on every radio address he has delivered throughout the campaign except his Oklahoma City reply to the President's teamsters' speech which he took 12 hours to prepare. One reason he didn't go on the air Friday evening after his return from Pennsylvania is because he felt he did not have time to write a suitable speech.

His own personal inclination was to begin his campaign a week later than he did, but he went along with the advice of his political aids. He thinks that if he had it to do all over again, he would conduct his campaign without any important changes both as to timing and content. Despite the excitement and tension of a hard day's campaigning and even after a strenuous major-rally speech, the Governor is asleep within 20 minutes after he retires aboard his train.

Britain Awaits U. S. Election More Calmly Than 4 Years Ago

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 6—Britain awaits the outcome of the election in the United States with far more calm detachment than it did four years ago.

This time Britain is practicing as well as preaching that the American election is America's affair.

Perhaps this is surprising considering how much the occupant of the White House is going to mean to every man, woman, and child in Britain during the next crucial four years.

Four years ago most folk one talked to in Britain thought rightly or wrongly that the Allied war effort would suffer if Mr. Roosevelt was not re-elected. Today there is no comparable feeling of tension over which way the vote will go. Consequently, there is more objective weighing of political issues.

British newspapers and radio are giving very prominent play to the final phases of the Presidential campaign. A high degree of impartiality is shown in the way newspaper coverage is almost entirely in the form of news column reporting rather than in editorials. In fact, never has the British public been better informed on an American election. Full use has been made of the election to acquaint the people here more fully with American affairs.

This closer study of the United States comes at a timely moment. For there is increasing evidence that the honeymoon period of wartime understanding between Britain and the United States is coming to an end. This trend is seen here in some hard-hitting statements made by Britons over the week end about American claims in postwar aviation.

The common task of turning defeat into victory is becoming less of an expedient binding element. From now on it looks as if nothing short of mutual understanding will carry the relationship successfully through the complexities of the world's postwar rehabilitation.

There is not denying that Britain still favors Roosevelt. It does so partly on account of wartime partnership, partly because it has gone considerably more leftish itself since the war—more leftish than Roosevelt himself. But it is more of a latent favoritism. And for the most part Britain surprises even itself in its objective outlook over the contest of Roosevelt versus Dewey.

Judd Says Roosevelt Saw Japanese Menace in 1937

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 5 (AP)—President Roosevelt saw the danger of the Japanese situation in 1937 when he made his quarantine speech in Chicago, but "would not risk his political career to drive it home to the people," Representative Walter H. Judd (R) of Minnesota asserted in a radio address last night.

The former medical missionary to China spoke on a national hookup in support of the candidacy of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey for President.

No one, Mr. Judd said, could have better described conditions than the President when he said in October, 1937, that "lawlessness in international relations was reaching epidemic proportions and that we had but two alternatives:

"Either to stand together with like-minded, peace-loving peoples and quarantine these lawless elements, or to allow them to spread and let each nation try to quarantine itself with its own armaments."

Mr. Judd said the President was right, but what he said was politically unpopular.

"People of all parties called him an alarmist. And instead of repeating his warnings again and again while Japan was still relatively unprepared, he did not speak plainly again until 3½ years later—in March of 1941, after Congress had passed the Lend-Lease Act and the die was cast.

"Some statesmen didn't see. That was bad enough. But Mr. Roosevelt did see. However, because what he saw was unpopular, he would not risk his political career to drive it home to the people."

Mr. Judd said that if the President had told the people in 1937 they faced one of the greatest crises in history "he would have risked and perhaps lost his political career, but he might have saved his country."

Asserting that there is a "profound distrust of Mr. Roosevelt in Congress, in both parties," Mr. Judd said he believed Mr. Dewey would stand a "far better chance" of negotiating "with our Allies a sound and workable peace."

Mr. Judd said Mr. Dewey was not his first choice for the Republican nomination, but that he had made it his business to find out about the candidate, and that his study had convinced him that winning the war, getting the nation's economy on a sound basis after the war, and working out the peace "can be accomplished better and more surely under Mr. Dewey's leadership than under any other leadership that is available to us in this election."



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N. Y. Fair Rent Group Demands Ousting Of Woolley by OPA on Charge of Bias

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 6—The Metropolitan Fair Rent Committee, representing residential property owners in the New York City Defense Rental Area has demanded the ouster of Daniel P. Woolley, Regional Administrator of the Office of Price Administration for this area, it was disclosed today.

The Committee's request was contained in a letter sent to Chester A. Bowles, OPA Administrator in Washington, on Saturday charging Mr. Woolley with "bias, misrepresentation, maladministration and temperamental unfitness."

It was signed by William E. Russell, General Chairman of the Committee, and Douglas L. Elliman and Ivor B. Clark, the other officers of the group.

Mr. Woolley's refusal to recognize the Committee in connection with rent control "completely disqualifies him" as a fair administrator, the letter charges, holding that claims to such recognition have been "established" since October, 1943, following conferences with Ivan D. Carson, National Deputy Administrator of the OPA.

The letter terms a "pure fabrication" a recent statement attributed to Mr. Woolley to the effect that the Committee had collected a large part of the $2,000,000 fund they set as a goal to help pierce rent ceilings.

As examples of alleged "maladministration," the letter cites "unreasonable enforcement of painting rules, undue delays in handling landlords' petitions for increases," and "the constant procedure of OPA officials to invite and coax tenants to file complaints."

Two Nazis Are Killed In Fort Knox Revolt

FORT KNOX, Ky., Nov. 6 (AP)—Two German prisoners of war were killed at Fort Knox yesterday and five were wounded when a guard fired at them during a disturbance in the compound, Fort Knox authorities announced last night.

According to the Public Relations Office, about 20 men climbed the fence around the stockade and refused to return to ranks for routine inspection when a guard ordered them to leave the fence.

Post commander Col. N. B. Briscoe said the shots were fired by Pfc. Dewie Merritt, another guard, who tried unsuccessfully to persuade the prisoners to leave the fence. He said order was restored after Private Merritt fired at the men.

News and Comment About Business and Finance

Borg-Warner Shows Net Of $2.47 a Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Borg-Warner Corp. and subsidiaries report net profit for nine months ended Sept. 30, after reserve for renegotiation, of $5,774,072, or $2.47 a share, compared with $7,348,588, or $3.15 a share, for the same period last year. The report states that no provision was made for renegotiation in 1943.

Seaboard Oil Co. of Delaware and subsidiaries report net profit for three months ended Sept. 30 of $448,326, or 36 cents a share, compared with $453,392, or 37 cents a share, for the same period in 1943.

Braniff Airways, Inc., reports net profit for three months ended Sept. 30 or $319,802, equal to 32 cents a share. The report for 1943 on an adjusted basis shows net profit for the same three months as $199,901, or 20 cents a share.

Walworth Co. and subsidiaries report net profit for nine months ended Sept. 30 of $1,235,411, equal to 89 cents a common share, compared with $1,791,611, or $1.30 a common share, for the same period in 1943.

Lehn & Fink Products Corp. reports net profit for three months ended Sept. 30 of $55,795, or 14 cents a share, compared with $97,175, or 24 cents a share, for the same period in 1943.

Flintkote Co. reports for 40 weeks ended Oct. 7 net income of $1,159,163 after charges and $100,000 for contingencies, equal to $1.09 a share, compared with $874,080, after charges and $150,000 for contingencies, equal to $1.04 a share, in the 1943 period.

National Cylinder Gas Co. and wholly owned domestic subsidiaries report net profit for the nine months ended Sept. 30 of $1,178,423 equal, after dividend requirements on preferred stock issued during the period, to 87 cents a common share. This compared with $1,617,679 or $1.21 a common share in the corresponding part of 1943, when investment income was estimated at $180,000 larger than similar returns in the 1944 period.

American Chicle Co. reports for nine months to Sept. 30 net profit of $2,242,648, equal to $5.18 a capital share, against $2,384,513, or $5.51 a share, in the 1943 period.

John R. Thompson Co., reported net income of $646,455, before provision of $222,000 for federal income tax, for nine months ended Sept. 30.

Consolidated Biscuit Co. reported net income of $82,261, equal to 25 cents per capital share, for the quarter ended Sept. 30. Net income for the same quarter of 1943 was $67,070, or 21 cents per share. For the nine months ended Sept. 30 net income was $207,575, equal to 61 cents per share, compared with a net of $214,522, or 66 cents a share, for the corresponding period of 1943.

Budd Wheel Company reported net income of $954,844 for the first nine months of 1944, after all charges and taxes, compared with $885,871 for the like period of 1943.

National Gypsum Company reported net profit of $714,455, equal to 36 cents a share, for the nine months ended Sept. 30, compared with $686,026, or 35 cents a share, in the same period last year.

Advisory Committee For WMC Is Named By Chairman McNutt

WASHINGTON (AP)—War Manpower Commission Chairman Paul V. McNutt said it is of the utmost importance "that we make the most effective utilization possible of our scientific and professional groups in the reconversion period."

Mr. McNutt named an advisory committee to the national roster of scientific and specialized personnel of the WMC to advise on the utilization of technically trained men and women in the war effort and said the group would be asked to contribute, also, to plans for a postwar program.

Committee members include:

William L. Batt, vice chairman of the WPB who is on leave as president of S. K. F. Industries; Dr. Vannevar Bush, president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington; Dr. Edward C. Elliott, president of Purdue University; Dr. Frank B. Jewett, Short Hills, N. J., vice president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company; Dr. Waldo G. Leland, Newton, Mass., director of the American Council of Learned Societies; Paul Webbink, Washington, D. C., of the Social Science Research Council; and Dr. Leonard Carmichael, president of Tufts College.

September Munitions Output Under Goal

WASHINGTON (AP) — Munitions production fell 4 per cent below the goal for September with only one major category meeting its schedule.

September output, valued at $5,300,000,000, was 2 per cent below the monthly average for the year, the War Production Board reported.

"Other equipment and supplies," which brings up the rear of the major categories, increased 4 per cent over August and exceeded the September schedule by 1 per cent. Ammunition, up 3 per cent, was the only other category to increase from the preceding month.

Public Employees in U. S. Found 15 P. C. Unionized

CHICAGO, Nov. 2 (AP)—George F. Gant, director of personnel of the Tennessee Valley Authority, said today 15 per cent of the public employees in this country are organized in unions.

He also reported to the civil service assembly of the United States and Canada that 34 municipalities have labor contracts with workers.

Arnold S. Zander of Madison, Wis., general president of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, predicted collective bargaining contracts between organized public employees and public agencies would be common.

S. O. Ind. Officials





Underwood & Underwood; Moffett Studio

Above: Robert E. Wilson, president of Pan American Petroleum and Transport Company, who has been named chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Standard Oil Company of Indiana, and, below, A. W. Peake, a vice-president of Standard, named president to succeed Edward G. Seubert, who is planning to retire after more than 52 years of service with the company. The changes will take effect on Jan. 1. Mr. Seubert will remain a director and become chairman of Standard's executive committee, but Mr. Wilson will take over Mr. Seubert's responsibilities as chairman of Pan American Petroleum, a Standard subsidiary.

Private Builders Seek Priority Edge In New Program

WASHINGTON (AP)—A demand has been made upon the National Housing Agency that all priorities for the construction of houses under the newly authorized building program be given private builders.

The demand was voiced by the National Association of Real Estate Boards and the National Association of Home Builders of the United States in a letter addressed to John B. Blandford, Jr., NHA administrator.

The letter said in part:

"We ask that all priorities for the H-2 program for civilian residential building now and during the war be given 100 per cent to private enterprise.

"We ask that no funds or priorities of any kind be used for permanent public housing during the war.

"We ask that you observe your pledge to the Congress that the public housing issue would be adjourned during the war.

"We ask that you help keep the private home building industry alive so that as soon as the war ends it can take its place as the nation's number one job producer. . . .

"We ask that at this time of bitter manpower shortage you refrain from adding to the growing board of public pay rollers for an unnecessary purpose, since private industry can produce better housing at less cost without adding to the pay rolls."

Debentures, Stock On Market Today

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offering was made today of $2,800,360 of Goodhall-Sanford, Inc., 3½ per cent sinking funded debentures at 103 and interest and 226,566 shares of common stock at 22¾ a share. Union Securities Corp. headed the offering syndicate. The company is the outgrowth of a merger between Sanford Mills and Goodhall Worsted Co.

Allen & Co. headed another group offering 13,000 shares of 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock $50 par, and 75,000 shares of common of Foremost Dairies, Inc. The preferred was priced at $50 a share and the common at $7. The stock is being sold for the account of two stockholders, the company receiving no part of the proceeds.

U. S. Seen Holding Control Of Latin Colored Ink Trade

MIAMI, Fla. (AP) — The United States has wrested control of the colored ink business in Latin America from Germany, and should retain the market after the war, George R. Foster, president of the Lithograph Company of Havana, said.

Mr. Foster has left here for Cuba after a month's vacation in Washington.

The scarcity of materials such as ink, film and paper has meant business headaches for the lithographic industry, Mr. Foster stated, but his company nevertheless makes most of the wrappers for Cuban cigars.

Cigar wrappers get priority over other contracts, he explained, because of the high percentage of overseas distribution.

52 Nations Meet at Rye, N. Y., This Week to Talk Trade Plans

NEW YORK (AP) — At a country club within a few miles of New York, 300 or more businessmen from 52 nations will sit down together this week and talk about how to do business with each other.

Out of their talks may come signposts to guide the world's trade after the war.

The men who will do the talking are delegates to the International Business Conference, meeting at the Westchester Country Club at Rye, N. Y., for ten days beginning next Friday.

The conference was arranged by four organizations concerned with this nation's industry and trade—the National Association of Manufacturers, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the National Foreign Trade Council and the American section of the International Chamber of Commerce.

All 52 Nations Accept

They invited representatives of organized business from 52 countries and all have accepted.

Soviet Russia will be represented by a delegation headed by the American representative of the U. S. S. R. Chamber of Commerce, M. M. Gousev.

The other countries also are members of the United Nations, and in addition there are Eire, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Turkey.

The conference will have no official standing with the nations whose representatives will attend, but it does have the blessing of Secretary of State Cordell Hull, who called it "highly desirable."

In many respects it is a follow-up of the Bretton Woods monetary Conference last July. That meeting was called essentially to formulate plans to provide credit for international trade. The sessions at Rye will deal with some aspects of foreign trade that received no attention at Bretton Woods.

These have been divided into eight subjects: cartels, raw materials and foodstuffs, transportation and communications, industrialization in new areas, encouragement and protection of investments, currency relations among nations, commercial policy of nations, and private enterprise.

Out of the discussions, the sponsors hope, will come some agreement, or framework, on which a healthy trade between nations can be built.

To Study Published Digests

As a starting point, the sponsoring organizations assembled published statements of policy from business groups in this country, Great Britain, Canada and Latin America on the subjects which the conference will consider.

Thus the delegates will have before them a digest of what the Federation of British Industries, for instance, thinks of cartels, currency relations among nations, etc. Other groups whose opinions are included in the digest are the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Canada-U. S. Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, Inter-American Development Commission and the Permanent Council of American Associations of Commerce and Production, both of which include Latin-American organizations, and the four associations who are sponsoring the conference.

Each nation will be entitled to have six delegates at the conference. The names of most of them have not been announced. Those from the United States, however, are:

Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the Chase National Bank; Curtis E. Calder, president of the American & Foreign Power Company; Henry F. Grady, president of the American President Lines, San Francisco; Edward Riley, vice-president, General Motors Corp.; Harper Sibley, of Rochester, N. Y., former president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and George W. Wolf, president of the United States Steel Export Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Argentine business representatives will take part in the conference, it was announced.

There was some doubt as to whether Argentine business would be represented because of President Roosevelt's expression of "concern" in September over "the growth of Nazi-Fascist influence in that country."

The Argentine group, however, decided to attend because the conference is of a business, not a political nature, it continued.

NEW YORK (AP)—Officials of the International Business Conference announced Sunday that the government of Paraguay had accepted an invitation to attend the conference.

The Paraguayan acceptance completed the list of 52 nations which had been invited to send representatives.

WASHINGTON (AP) — More international commercial conferences, and establishment of a policy-making United States Board of Trade, are being discussed by Commerce Department officials.

The idea is to clear the way, step by step, for a better commercial understanding among nations and to focus all angles of this country's international commerce in one agency.

Would Weigh 3 Main Issues

Three particular international conferences under discussion would:

Draft reductions in tariff barriers throughout the world.

Discuss commodity agreements and establish some kind of international industrial uses of such primary products as cotton, wheat, rubber, petroleum, tin and copper.

Discuss cartel problems, the most urgent question being elimination of restrictive practices to which our justice department has objected in past cartel agreements.

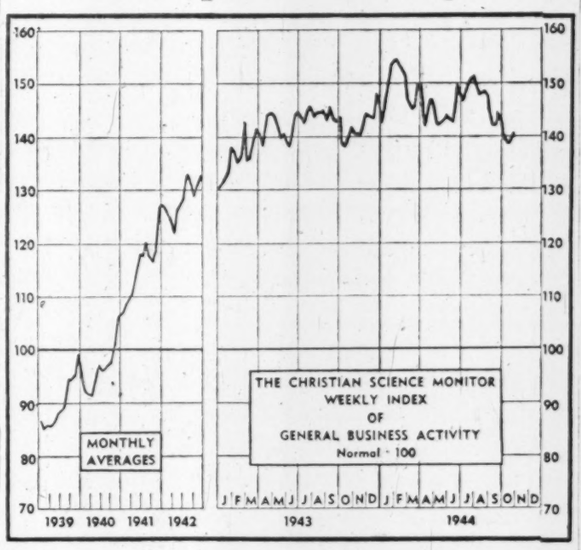
The suggested international conference on cartels, officials believe, is basic to any postwar pronouncement of United States' policy regarding participation by American private companies in international agreements.

Lacking such a clear-cut policy, some officials fear many of our biggest companies might be enticed by proposals being made to them privately from the British Empire, to shift their main operations to British Dominions.

Focal point of national commercial planning, in the program under consideration, would be a group similar to the British Board of Trade, which could serve as a solid front for American business in international trading.

Such a board, it is suggested, should include the Secretaries of Commerce, Treasury, Agriculture, State, the Attorney General and other officials whose agencies now deal with international trade problems individually.

Monitor Index of Business Shows Upturn During Week



An upturn in The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity was recorded during the week ended Oct. 28 to 140.5 (prel.) from 138.6 for the previous week. This compared with 141.8 for the week ended Oct. 30, last year.

Increases were recorded for the three components of the index.

Bank debits outside New York City and miscellaneous freight carloadings advanced counter to seasonal expectations, while electric power production gained more than seasonally for the week.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Oct 28,* 1944	Oct 21, 1944	Oct 30, 1943
Combined index	140.5	138.6	141.8
Bk debits outside NYC	172.6	170.4	169.9
Elec pow production	124.6	124.3	133.9
Misc carloadings	124.4	121.0	121.7

*Preliminary.

Cent. Maine Power May Sell Bus Unit

PORTLAND, Me. (AP) — The Central Maine Power Company has taken initial steps to divest itself of its bus transportation system in greater Portland, valued at nearly $3,500,000 in public held securities, it is reported by the Portland Evening Express.

Subject to the approval of the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Express said, the Central Maine Power Company proposes to make an offer to the Portland Railroad Company by which it would find a purchaser for its bus properties and pay to the railroad company sufficient money to satisfy its obligations under the 99-year lease.

If the action is approved by the SEC and stockholders of Portland Railroad, the power company will advance sufficient funds to pay the $2,335,000 bonds held by the public, on the street railway company, also enough to make a payment of $110 a share on the common stock in the hands of the public.

'45 Canned Spinach Needs Seen 80 P. C. of '44 Pack

WASHINGTON (AP) — Next year's canned spinach requirements for United States civilians and military services will be only 80 per cent of the amount canned this year, the War Food Administration said.

"Canners and growers are cautioned against producing more than the market can absorb," WFA said. "This commodity is unlikely to be supported in 1945."

Estimated requirements for next year are 7,500,000 cases. The 1944 pack is about 9,000,000 cases.

WFA Offers Fruit Juice for Sale

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Food Administration has offered for sale to the civilian food industry 121,756 gallons of concentrated orange juice and 24,850 gallons of concentrated lemon juice, out of Government stocks. Closing date for bids is Nov. 18.

Urges U. S. Retire Farm Credit Capital

WASHINGTON (AP)—Continuation of the Agricultural production credit system, but gradual withdrawal of government capital so as to transfer control to the formers, has been proposed by a Brookings Institution economist.

"From the standpoint of national welfare," the private research organization said in reporting the conclusions of a study by Dr. Earl L. Butz, "a permanent and comprehensive system of agricultural production credit should be maintained, supplementing that furnished by commercial banks and other lending agencies."

However, Dr. Butz said, the system should limit itself to the granting of sound credit and should not be concerned with rural relief and emergency rehabilitation.

Urging a definite plan for retirement of the $76,000,000 of government capital in the Production Credit Associations, Dr. Butz said that unless such a plan is put into operation, "private bank interests may be expected to continue their opposition because of the Federal subsidy involved."

The farmers' investment in the more than 520 Production Credit Associations operating at the end of 1943 was $27,000,000, and returns from the investment of the Government-supplied capital during that year amount to a subsidy of $3,300,000, the Butz study said.

It appears, Dr. Butz added, "that the competitive effect on commercial banks of the production credit subsidy has probably not been as great, in the aggregate, as is sometimes alleged.

"The real threat to commercial banking inherent in the subsidy," he argued, "is not so much the amount of the past or present subsidy, but the philosophy underlying continuous subsidy and the genuine danger that it may be extended to the point where both private and co-operative credit institutions will be forced out of the farm lending field as the subsidized system moves increasingly toward political control, and complete socialization."

Cut in Shipbuilding Needs Frees Steel For Other Products

CLEVELAND, Nov. 6 (AP)—The magazine Steel says "Shipbuilding requirements constitute the main factor in war requirements shrinkage, with other needs holding close to peak, including heavy projectiles, land transport and aircraft."

Reduced need for steel plates, the publication adds, follows the decline in shipwork "which until recently was the principal factor in record-breaking plate output."

"The merchant ship program has been tapering at an accelerated pace, with probability that by the end of first quarter it will be relatively negligible," Steel observes. "Navy requirements, while likely to be better sustained than the merchant program, also have been easing as a result of cutbacks during recent weeks.

"Decline in ship tonnage is bringing relief to the general market because it frees more raw steel for other products. Effect on sheets and other light flat-rolled products is expected to be greatest as it also releases more finishing capacity of that product."

The magazine reports an upturn in demands for steelmaking scrap, with increased prices at Pittsburgh and Detroit.

Labor trouble caused the national steel production rate to decline one point last week to 95½ per cent of capacity, the publication says.

Alleghany's Control Of C. & O. Beneficial ICC Is Informed

WASHINGTON (AP)—Alleghany Corporation's control of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad is beneficial and in the public interest, there witnesses testified at an Interstate Commerce Commission hearing.

Those heard were Frederick W. Doolittle, Garden City, N. Y., a director of the North American Company; Theodore A. Rehm, vice-president of the Keystone Investment Company of Boston, and Clare E. Griffin, professor of economics at the University of Michigan.

The hearing stems from an application for merger of the Norfolk (Virginia) Terminal and Transportation Company, a C. and O. subsidiary into the C. & O. system, this case providing a medium for a commission ruling on the validity of Alleghany's control of the C. & O.

ICC lawyers contend that Alleghany lost control of the carrier in 1938 and regained it in 1942 without ICC authority. Alleghany states its control of the C. & O. has been uninterrupted since 1929.

Sept. Rail Earnings Continue Below '43

WASHINGTON (AP)—The net income of Class I railroads for September was $14,577,815 less than for the same month last year, the Association of American Railroads estimated.

The association estimated the net income, after interest and rentals, at $55,400,000 for the month, compared with $69,977,815 in 1943. It was the 16th consecutive month, the announcement said, in which net earnings showed a decline.

The association estimated the net income for the first nine months of the year at $502,000,000, compared with $697,444,084 for the same period in 1943, and said that in the 12 months ended Sept. 30, the rate of return on property investment averaged 4.1 per cent, compared with 5.89 per cent for the 12 months of 1943.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON



Interior, Exterior
Painting
Glass
Hardware
BAMBERGER & ROBBINS INC.
Phone 3-3132 204-208 W. 7th St.

ROSENBAUM'S
Toys - Housewares - Gifts
Market at Ninth Phone 3-2212

BUCKENHEU'S
MARKET
GROCERIES MEATS VEGETABLES
N. E. Cor. 5th and Van Buren Sts.
Phone 3-3175
Prompt, Courteous Delivery Service

Coltons
Our expert Dry Cleaning will keep your clothes at their best.
Plant and Store, 115 W. 9th St.

"Everybody's Store"
CROSBY-HILL CO.
605-09 Market Street
A Department Store Serving Wilmington and New Castle County Faithfully for Sixty-Six Years

"HARPER METHOD"
AUTHORIZED
Scientific Care of the Hair, Scalp and Face; also Harper Preparations for Home Use
Separate Department for Gentlemen
1 EAST 9TH STREET
Delaware Trust Bldg. Tel. 2-0712

COAL Koppers COKE
WOOD Fuel Oil
Some of your coal has gone to war
Use your fuel wisely!
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
29th and Boulevard Dial 4-3119

The Corset Shop
INDIVIDUAL CORSET FITTING
LILY OF FRANCE
BIEN JOLIE
and other popular makes
Delaware Trust Building, Wilmington, Del. Telephone 9964

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone Executive 4578 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"LOOK FOR THE BIG RED SHOE"
STAR RAPID SAVES SOLES
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, made like new by expert shoemakers. Nationally-known products used. Low Prices!
STAR RAPID SHOE REPAIR CO.
625 E Street N. W. (Next to Hecht's)

Broonley's
REGISTERED
SINCE 1901
CANDIES 60c and 80c
1304 F Street Lunch With Us Today

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1756 COLUMBIA ROAD N W

THE JUVENILE SHOP
Largest Shop in Washington and Vicinity
Girls' and Boys' Apparel
Infant to Teen Age
5323 Connecticut Avenue

PRUITT & ZIMMERMAN
INCORPORATED
Registered Plumbers
Heating—Roofing
Night Service Adams 5050 Michigan 3818
Phones: Columbia 2806—2807 2438 18th Street N. W.

RUSSELL J. THORNHILL
PRINTING
1015 15TH ST. N. W. Metropolitan 4567

Maine

AUBURN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Auburn 2006-J. Hours: 9-5 daily except Monday, 9-11:30 a. m. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Everything for the
—MENFOLKS—
For Christmas
See us now for your Choice of Gifts
L. E. FLANDERS CO.
Court Street, Auburn

PRESCOTT'S SERVICE STATION
Court and Main Sts. GULF Phone 3520
"The Station With a Little More and a Little Better Service"

You'll Like
Walton's Home Style Bread
It's so Wholesome and Dependable. Try our Whole-Wheat, Krushed-Wheat, O'n Honey and Raisin Bread. Deliciously different.
WALTON'S BAKERY
60-62 SECOND STREET

MAINE

AUBURN (Continued)

See us before you begin your Fall Housecleaning.
We have
Many new preparations that save time and labor.
"SPRED"
Renews everything.
Sold in 12 colors.
E. V. McCRELLIS & CO.
158 TURNER STREET, AUBURN

Christmas Is Here Again
WILLS & HICKS
are waiting for you
We have many gifts in The Jewelry Line
94 COURT STREET, AUBURN

BANGOR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-0096, 9 to 12 daily except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Rines Co.
Ladies' Fine Apparel
Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Costume Jewelry and Lingerie, Bags, Gloves
43 MAIN STREET

NEW FRANKLIN LAUNDRY
All Kinds of Laundry Service
Better Work Our Motto
MAY WE SERVE YOU?
75 So. Main Street, Brewer Dial 6489

STANDARD SHOE STORE
48 Main Street and 29 Mercantile Sq.
Wilbur Coon, Health Spot, Air Step, Queen Quality for Women
Matrix, Bostonian, Crosby Square for Men
Buster Brown Shoes for Children

Excellent Food Well Served
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
DIAL 8810 OR 9129
The New Atlantic Restaurant
T. D. MOURKAS, Mgr.
66 Main Street Bangor, Maine

CALDWELL SWEET CO.
TOILET GOODS, HIGH GRADE CHOCOLATES, SALTED NUTS
Soda Fountain Service with Special Luncheon Suggestions
26 Main Street, Bangor, and 39 N. Main Street, Brewer

LEWISTON



SHOES
For You and Your Family
X-Ray Fitting
CANTER-WINNER
7 LISBON STREET

Central Maine Sporting Goods Headquarters
Complete Line of
LUND QUALITY
Skis—Poles—Binding—Waxes.
Also popular styles of Snow Shoes, Harnesses, Sleds, Shoe Skates and Hockey Supplies.
Bauer Hardware Company
239 MAIN STREET PHONE 3580

BRENTWOOD
All Wool, Pullover Sleeveless and Coat Sweaters
$2.50 to $12.95
CRONIN & ROOT
Sell Good Clothes
127 LISBON ST., LEWISTON

Beauty Counselors, Inc.
Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations
"Try before you buy"
Local Manager
Grace E. Wall, 241 College Street

Harper Method
HarperCOLD Permanent Waves
Complete Harper Method Beauty Services
Harriet Lawry Garcelon
704 Manufacturers Bank Bldg. Ph. 3016

DORA CLARK TASH
Portrait Photographer
125 MAIN STREET

JUDKINS LAUNDRY, Inc.
Quality and Service
Invisible Marking Used Exclusively by Us
193 Middle Street Tel. 29

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 4-2703 Hours: 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily except Sat. and Sun. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

OVERSEAS GIFTS
Books
Leather Goods
Cards
Loring, Short & Harmon
MONUMENT SQUARE

MAINE

PORTLAND (Continued)

NEW FALL COATS
$29.95 to $125
JUNIORS' MISSES' WOMEN'S
Owen Moore's

DIAMONDS
There is nothing so precious to the heart of Womankind, as a beautiful diamond ring. At Carter's our displays mirror the scientific knowledge of our buyers who selected them for brilliance, beauty, and perfection. Superb mountings.
CARTER BROTHERS COMPANY
521 CONGRESS—PORTLAND, MAINE

FOSS'
Luncheonette
A Clean Place to Eat
653 Congress Street, Portland, Maine

BUY COAL NOW
RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE COAL 3-2941
ANTHRACITE BITUMINOUS
84 COMMERCIAL STREET

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters—Decorators
Paperhangers
131 Preble Street Dial 2-8794
Portland, Maine

M. F. BRAGDON & CO.
Painting Material
Wall Paper
Janitor Supplies
47 Exchange St. Phone 3-7239

New Designs of Costume Jewelry
BROOCHES—EARRINGS
BRACELETS—RINGS
J. A. Merrill & Co.
PORTLAND, MAINE

NewHampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 2024-W. Hours: 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 5 to 6 p. m. daily. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LEVINE'S
Women's, Misses' Wearing Apparel
86 North Main St. Tel. 2228M

Do you need a little extra heat? Get a small sheetiron stove! The price: $3.50, $5.00 and $6.00. They heat up quickly with very little fuel.
A. H. BRITTON & CO.

CO-OP FOOD STORE
Only one store in this community is consumer owned.
This is it!
CONCORD CONSUMER CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Inc.
37A SO. MAIN STREET

Fitch's Tea Room
FITCH-MURRAY CO.
for Lunch or Dinner
Candies and Ices
24 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.
Closed Sundays and Holidays

Better
Pigskin Gloves for Men
Purchased for later Christmas selling but they're being picked up so rapidly perhaps you should choose his gift in these fine Pigskins NOW.
HARRY G. EMMONS,

Smart Winter Hats
of all types
Useful and attractive Christmas gifts.
THE FRIENDLY SHOP
Where "Friend" Greets Friend
24 SCHOOL STREET

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUELS and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery—Metered Service
Phone 2215



Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
TONKIN & FRASER
$5 to $6.50 79 North Main Street

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.
926 ELM STREET

Harper Method
HarperCOLD Permanents
Complete Harper Method Beauty Services
STELLA M. LINES
201 Patriot Bldg., Concord, N. H.
Phone 2301

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD (Continued)

New Toys Arriving Daily
Visit our complete Toy Department in basement
New 1944 Christmas Book
Now Available at Catalog Sales Department
239 pages of gifts—seasonable and hard-to-get items
Use easy payment plan on all purchases of $10 or more.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
19 SO. MAIN STREET TEL. 3330

You'll always do better at
LINCOLN'S
26 Pleasant St.
Concord's Leading Home Furnishers

DOVER

Fountain Service
We make our own Ice Cream
OYSTER STEW AND PICKLES, 55c
LOBSTER STEW AND PICKLES 85c
DAERIS RESTAURANT AND TEA ROOM
Air-Conditioned
Morrill Building Tel. 816

PEOPLES MARKET
487 Central Avenue Tel. 480
MEAT—FISH—OYSTERS—GROCERIES at Your Service
Sunkist
CALIFORNIA ORANGES

GARRISON HILL GREENHOUSES
The Joy of Flowers is Yours by merely calling
TEL. 5

WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington Street
Tel. 73 We Deliver
Sunkist CALIFORNIA ORANGES
GROCERIES MEAT VEGETABLES
Bread, Cakes, Cookies

THE KEENAN STORE
Distributors Firestone Home and Auto Supplies
354 Central Avenue Phone 870

CLIPPER CRAFT SUITS
AND Topcoats for Fall
Exclusive at
Farnham's
LOTHROPS-FARNHAM COMPANY
432 CENTRAL AVENUE

MANCHESTER

IT'S OUR ANNIVERSARY!
We're celebrating with large selections of "Best Sellers"—so come to Leavitt's this week and save.
LEAVITT'S
New Hampshire's Largest Department Store

There's no size, price or fashion limit to your celebration with Pariseau's sparkling
SPOTLIGHT DRESSES
You'll be sure to find the right dress among the youthfully styled, spotlight catching dresses in
PARISEAU'S, Inc.
The Style Center of New Hampshire



THANKSGIVING TIME
Poultry—Meats
Vegetables—Fruits—Nuts
Puddings, etc., etc., etc.
296—Phones—4567

STEELE'S SERVICE STORE
815 CHESTNUT STREET

J. HODGE CO.
Doors—Frames—Sash and Blinds—Moldings—Brackets
Box Shooks
Manufacturers of Builders' Finish
Phone 400
485 Elm Street

All Types of
Drapery Service
Window Shades—Venetian Blinds—Slip Covers — Curtains — Pillows—Draperies
Phone 7370
O. J. MALMGREN CO.
36 West Central Street

FREED'S BAKERY
European Rye Bread
Our Specialty
ROLLS AND PASTRY
359 Pine Street Tel. 7632

WESTINGHOUSE MILK COOLERS
Capacity 6-40 qt. jugs
Phone 7885
Electrical Contractors
G. F. ST. LAWRENCE & SON
101 HANOVER STREET

Ida Patzke's Beauty Shop
Phone 354



This Thanksgiving dress up your hair with a new permanent. Zotos—Jamal—Cold Wave—and others.
21 DUBUQUE STREET

THANKSGIVING
Utensils to cook that dinner in. We have a good supply. We invite you to come and shop or
PHONE 1227
NEW HAMPSHIRE STORE, Inc.
42 MASSABESIC STREET

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5843 daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m. except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

102nd ANNIVERSARY
Wartime Value Event
You'll Always Remember
at
Special Anniversary Prices
Dependable, quality merchandise in every department.
McQUADE INC.
844 ELM STREET
Nov. 5-7, "Meet the People," Lucille Ball.
Nov. 8-11, "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan.
Nov. 12-14, "Secret Command," Pat O'Brien.
Nov. 15-18, "Wing and a Prayer," Don Ameche.
Nov. 19-21, "Centerville Ghost," Robert Young.
Nov. 22-25, "Show Business," Eddie Cantor.
Nov. 26-28, "Sweet and Low Down," Benny Goodman.
Nov. 29-Dec. 2, "Dragon Seed," Walter Huston.
LYRIC THEATRE
HANOVER STREET

Christmas Greeting Cards
We have a fine selection now but we cannot re-order so it is a "MUST" to shop early this year.
THE BOOK NOOK
9 STARK STREET

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

GOOD-WILL, Inc.
Cleaners and Dyers
Please return unneeded metal hangers
20 Franklin Street Tel. 2074



WILLIAM LEYS
The Century Store
DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

LAWRENCE P. SULLIVAN
Fine Clothing, Furnishings and Shoes for Men.
Sole agents in Newport for Knit-tex Topcoats, Stetson Hats, Freeman Shoes.
TEL. 23 237-259 THAMES STREET

PROVIDENCE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Gaspee 7610. Hours: 10 A. M. to 12 noon daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ELECTRICIANS
Repairs Wiring
RADIO
Sales Service
MARSHALL ELECTRIC CO.
24 North Main St. Tel. DExter 1166

BOOKS REVIEWED IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR are available at regular prices at THE BOOK SHOP
5 Grosvenor Building



The Book Shop

HOPE MARKET
The Personalized Service Store
17 So. Angell St. Tel. PL. 1660-1661

Gladys I. Nickerson
HAIRCUTTING
AND
STYLING
Tel.: MAnning 3092
Room 210, 334 Westminster Street

THE SHUTTLE SHOP
288 Thayer Street
It's not too early to buy Christmas Cards!

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oil
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA ARLINGTON

YEATMAN'S
for HARDWARE
3021 WILSON BLVD.
in CLARENDON
Phone OXford 2243
Arlington, Va.
Paints, Tools, Electrical Appliances, House Furnishings, Fireplace Equipment, Plumbing Supplies, Garden Supplies, Dog Supplies, Bicycles, Toys, Sport Equipment, Sanding Machines, Lawnmower Sharpening

Emile Jr.
Hairdresser
Permanent Wave Specialists
Hair Cutting by Male Artists
OXford 1204 *CHestnut 4337*
3020 Wilson Blvd., in Arlington

VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA ARLINGTON (Continued)



BE PREPARED!
Have Your Clothes Cleaned the "Southern" Way!
Southern Dry Cleaning Co.
223 N. Payne St. Alexandria
Complete and Guaranteed Service for all makes of cars
Ford Herby's Inc.
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

ANTIQUES
Helen L. Hanna
2522 Wilson Boulevard
Arlington Virginia
It's Fun to Look!
Telephone—CHestnut 5814

EVANS COFFEE SHOP



4770 Lee Highway
Arlington, Va.
Approved by Duncan Hines
CHESTNUT 9888

Quality Merchandise Reasonably Priced
PENNEY'S
IN ARLINGTON
Highland and Wilson Boulevard

GRAHAM & OGDEN
Oldest real estate firm in Alexandria
803 King St. Alex. 1300

GARY TRIPLETT
custom tailored or made to order **MEN'S WEAR**
Outfitters to military officers, as well as civilians . . . with suits, uniforms, accessories . . . excellent selection.
3130 Wilson Blvd., Arlington OX 2498

LYNCHBURG

Brighten Up Your Home
with
Furniture From McGEHEE'S

White Star Laundry
makes your clothes gleam Just telephone 812 and end wash-day worries
Finished Family Service
Rough Dry Wet Wash
Thrifty Service

GIFTS of JEWELRY and SILVER
that will last a lifetime
Phillip's
BROTHERS INC.

Food Fights For Freedom, Too!
BIBEE'S
OUR BEST VALUE—THIS CHRISTMAS
WAR BONDS
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE
We are authorized Issuing Agents for U. S. War Bonds and Stamps

Buy and Mail All Christmas Presents in November
D. MOSES & CO.

JEWELRY and SILVER
This Year—as Always—Make Perfect Gifts
Buchingham Flippin

Your **PHOTOGRAPH**
Will Be Someone's Treasure
CALL 2527
and make an appointment NOW!
J. P. BELL CO.

NEWPORT NEWS

BARCLAY & SONS
Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists
2912 Washington Avenue

Crossword Quiz Answers

		W	A	L	E	S
R	A	V	E	N		C
A	N	O	A			S	A
S	E	N			D	I	M
P	S			S	A	R	A
B			L	O	V	E	R
E	V	E	L	I	N	A	
R	I	G	I	D			D
R	O	A	D			C	E
I	L	L			A	I	R
E	A			B	U	R	I
S			D	A	N	C	E
		D	A	N	T	E	

6

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 50186 Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Authentic Reproductions"
Smith Furniture
422 Granby St. Norfolk 10, Va.

D. P. PAUL CO.
Largest Jewelers South
Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847. A complete stock of sterling silver Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor.
NORFOLK VIRGINIA

Our Forty-first Year
Shulman & Co.
Men's and Boys' Clothiers
Outfitters to Military Officers
Granby Street and Tazewell

Albright Florist
ED. ALBRIGHT and MRS. SUE H. RILEY
(Flowers by Wire)
PHONE 26026
115 W. Freemason St., Norfolk 10, Va.

W. G. Swartz Co.
Norfolk's Largest Department Store

RICHMOND

GRIGGS' BAKERIES

BELMONT AND CARY	5-9821
HARRISON AND MAIN	5-6761
618 N. LOMBARDY	4-2611
2317 CHAMBERLAYNE AVE.	5-2837

ROANOKE

IDEAL LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANING
J. T. Eanes, Proprietor
"One Call—Does All"
Dial 6231 Roanoke, Va.

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

Visit
JOS. SPIGEL'S, Inc.
FOR
Your Winter Coat and Dresses

SELECT YOUR
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Now at
Pugh's

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
38 Years Serving You
Sole agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

CALDWELL-SITES CO.
GIFTS
Stationers, Office Outfitters
Wholesale Paper Merchants
105 Jefferson St., Roanoke, Virginia
DIAL 6241

Roanoke's Most Modern Dairy
GARST BROS. DAIRY INC.
DOOR-STEP DELIVERY DIAL 5501

NATALIE SHOPPE
invites you to make your Christmas selections now

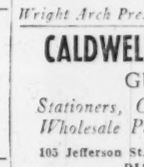
West Virginia

CHARLESTON

Blossom Dairy Co.
Homogenized
Vitamin D Milk
PHONE 24-131

C. H. LEESMAN
Try our RECAP and RETREAD Service
Use our Budget plan for Goodyear Tires, Accessories and Home Appliances.
212 Broad St. Phone 32-111

L. B. M. MAYTAG CO.
Authorized Maytag Dealers
All the newest models in Maytags Norge Refrigerators and Ranges
185 Summers Street Phone 37-933



Super Market Basket
Meats Vegetables
Groceries
FREE DELIVERY
509 Washington St. E. Phone 24-221

THE NEW MODERN
FRANKENBERGER'S
West Virginia's Largest and Finest
STORE FOR MEN AND BOYS.

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON (Continued)

"CHEER UP"
Rug repairing, binding, refringing done by experienced men at our plant.
Let us do your rug work the next time. We know you will be satisfied and will tell your neighbor.
All Laundry Service
Sanitone Cleaning
Excellent Dye Works
ELITE LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING
Phone 21-125

SANDWICH HOLSUM BREAD
Makes all food taste better Rich with milk
1325 WASHINGTON E.

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders; Shoe Shine
Hat Cleaning and Reblocking
Shoe Dyeing and Tinting
Clothes Cleaning and Pressing
30-Minute Dry Cleaning Service
CHARLESTON, W. VA.
When in Cincinnati or Cleveland, Ohio, visit "The Kings"

Winter Floral Co.
Always at Your Service Since 1903
FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
207 Lee St. E. Phone 21-187—21-188

WALK-OVER SHOES
"Fitted by men who know how"
Palmer's
208 CAPITOL STREET

THE DIAMOND
Charleston's
Finest Department Store
Capitol St. Phone 28-111

HUNTINGTON

MARION BIERN, Inc.
416 TENTH STREET
HUNTINGTON, W. VA.
Women's Apparel Millinery

Chapman Printing Co.
Anything from Calling Cards to Newspapers
921 Federal Avenue Phone 5459

FERN-MARIE BEAUTY SHOPPE
322½ NINTH STREET
PHONE 5080

Archer's FLOWERS AND FIRESIDE BOOK SHOP
Books, Periodicals, Rental Library
532-534 TENTH STREET

Arrington Beauty Shoppe
912½ Third Avenue
Phone 23458

MORGANTOWN

The O. J. Morrison Company, Inc.
"ALL OVER WEST VIRGINIA"
345-351 High Street
Morgantown's Largest Department Store

QUALITY FURNITURE
LOVING FURNITURE CO.
Phone 7821 Morgantown, W. Va.
219-21 Walnut Street

THOMAS CLEANERS
Dependable Cleaning and Pressing
Phone 5924 231 Pleasant Street

WHEELING

Wheeling Headquarters for Christmas Cards
THE OWL PRINT SHOP
Phone 3868 917 Market Street
WHEELING, W. VA.

Harper Method
HarperCOLD Permanent Waves
Complete Harper Method Beauty Services
MRS. FLORENCE D. STROMBERG
714 Hawley Bldg. Tel. Wheeling 2653
Also Department for Men

Dependable, Economical
PITTSBURGH COAL
ALL SIZES
CLEAN COAL CO.
WOODSDALE 463

"It's the cut that counts"
Let us cut your hair to bring out the beauty of your natural wave.
Special attention given to children
McCOY BEAUTY SHOP
108 Maple Avenue, Wheeling, W. Va.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290, 8 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution



Everyone's Friend

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk
Homo-Milk, Cream, Buttermilk
Creamery Butter, Ice Cream
Also
Evaporated Milk
Condensed Whole Milk
Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY — SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

"HILL'S BETTER BREAD"
ROLLS and CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone 2-3535—A Driver Will Call

KINGSTON

Harper Method
MRS. STELLA PERCY
264 Bagot St., Dr. Folger's Bldg. Kingston, Ont., Canada
Complete Harper Method Beauty Services for the Hair, Scalp, Skin and Hands.
Phone Dial 9483

OTTAWA

SHOES OF QUALITY AND COMFORT
Armstrong & Richardson
79 Sparks St. 3-1222

Omega Watches
English Sheffield
Fine Diamonds
Langford's
Cor. Bank and Nepean Streets

R. E. Powell GROCER
GIFT BASKETS
BOXES for OVERSEAS
290 Elgin Street
Phone 2-2411

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

G. T. GREEN
DECORATOR
750 Bank Street 5-1833

Revlon Cosmetics
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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Ahmed Maher Pasha (ä'-mĕd ma'-hir pä'-shä)—Egypt's new Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior.

Legaspi (lä-gäs'-pē)—Strategic port on southeastern Luzon, and site of an airfield.

Liuchow (lē-ō-jō')—American air base in China.

Osmeña, Sergio (sĕr'-hyō ôs-mān'-yä)—President of the Philippine Government now established on the Island of Leyte.

Sarper, Seim (shĕ-ēm' shär-pĕr') — Turkey's new Ambassador to Russia.

Suluan (sōō-lōō'-än)—Island of the Philippines, at the entrance to Leyte Gulf.

Terauchi, Field Marshal Juichi (jōō-ē-chē tē-rä-ōō-chē—even accent)—In charge of the Japanese defense of the Philippines.

Virbalis (vir-bä'-lis)—Lithuanian highway center.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Dinagat (dē-nä'-gät)—One of the islands guarding the entrance to Leyte Gulf, in the Philippines.

Dulag (dōō'-läg)—Site of a beachhead established by MacArthur's forces on Leyte.

Homonhon (hō'-mōn-hōn')—One of the Philippine islands at the entrance to Leyte Gulf.

Panaon (pä'-nä-ōn') — At the southern tip of Leyte, in the Philippines.

Samar (sä'-mär) — Philippine island, link between Leyte and Luzon.

Tacloban (tä-klō'-bän)—Capital of Leyte, and site of a large airfield.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; K = ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh = z in azure.

Daily Anecdote

Silent Support

Calvin Coolidge's secretary one day reported to the President that he was being waited on by a large delegation which insisted that he had promised to address the annual convention of their organization.

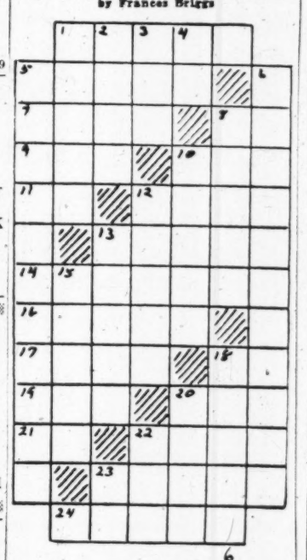
"What did you tell them?" asked the President.

"I told them," said the secretary, "that there must be some mistake, as your engagement book contains no such entry."

"That's right," said Coolidge. "You stick to it, and I'll amplify it by saying nothing."

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—You should associate "Taffy" with what country?
5—What is the "ungainly fowl" of Poe's poem?
7—What is a small forest ox found on island of Celebes
8—Symbol for samarium is what?
9—What is a bronze coin of Japan?
10—"Distinct" is an antonym of what?
11—Postscript (abbr.).
12—Girl's name.
13—Who wrote "The Low-Backed Car"?
14—Who is titular heroine of a novel by Frances Burney?
16—Not flexible.
17—Thoroughfare is what?
18—What is the symbol for cerium?
19—What is Carl Sandburg's native State (abbr.)?
20—To ventilate.
21—Each (abbr.).
22—The talipot palm is called what?
23—Would you expect Anton Dolin to paint, write, or dance?
24—Who was a famous Florentine poet?

Down
1—Subsides.
2—What river is associated with Shakespeare?
3—What is a varying measure of yarn?
4—Half an em is what?
5—What are used as a dessert fruit, also for perserves, etc.?
6—Good-fellowship is what?
8—What is a fascinating woman called?
10—Who was a famous Flemish painter of religious subjects?
12—What is opposed to "fluid"?
13—Pertaining to law.
15—What is the alto member of violin family?
18—Who changed companions of Odysseus into swine?
20—"Charley's ——."
22—Prohibit.
23—Danish (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Whichever Party

In a free country, every man thinks he has a concern in all public matters; that he has a right to form and a right to deliver an opinion upon them. They sift, examine, and discuss them. . . . And this it is that fills free countries with men of ability in all stations.—Edmund Burke.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Compressed Air Can Help Heavily Loaded Planes to Take Off?

A London patent suggests that the take-off of heavily loaded bomber and cargo planes might be assisted by means of vertical blasts of compressed air, delivered through conduits buried under the airport runway.

Why Cylinders of Liquid Oxygen Are Sometimes Wound With Wire?

Modern war planes commonly carry steel cylinders of highly compressed oxygen for use by aviators at extreme altitudes, and similar cylinders of carbon dioxide for fire protection.

These cylinders are generally tightly wound with steel wire of high tensile strength. This protects the cylinders, for when a bullet penetrates a wire-wound cylinder it makes a clean hole but does not cause the cylinder to explode, as it would if the cylinder were not wire wound.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Canada's Asbestos

Much asbestos is produced in Canada but little processed for use there; it is exported chiefly to the United States to make fire-fighting clothing, automobile break linings, steam pipe coverings, and for other fire and heat protection uses.

In Lighter Vein

Odd Conversations

Hockey Fan (arriving late): "What's the score?"

Wag in Next Seat: "Nothing to nothing."

Fan: "Good game?"

W. I. N. S.: "Don't know. It hasn't started yet."

Best Answer Yet

Time, 4:45 a. m. The telephone rings.

"Are you Western 1164?"

"No, I am Western 1146."

"I'm so sorry you've been troubled."

"Not at all, my dear sir. I had to get up and answer the telephone anyway."—Peterborough in Daily Telegraph.

Carbon Copy

Angus MacCinch received a letter from his rich Aunt Agnes asking him to send his twin boys to her for a holiday, as she had never seen them. She enclosed a five-pound note to cover the cost of their journey.

A few days later a bonnie-faced lad presented himself at her home and gave her a letter. It read:

"Dear Aunt Agnes: Here is young Donald, one of the twins. The other is exactly the same."
—Answers

Synthetic Printing

Rubber stamps and rubber printing plates made of synthetic rubber are said to be better than those made of the natural product.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Burr Shafer

"I think he's going to lecture on inflation"

Brevities

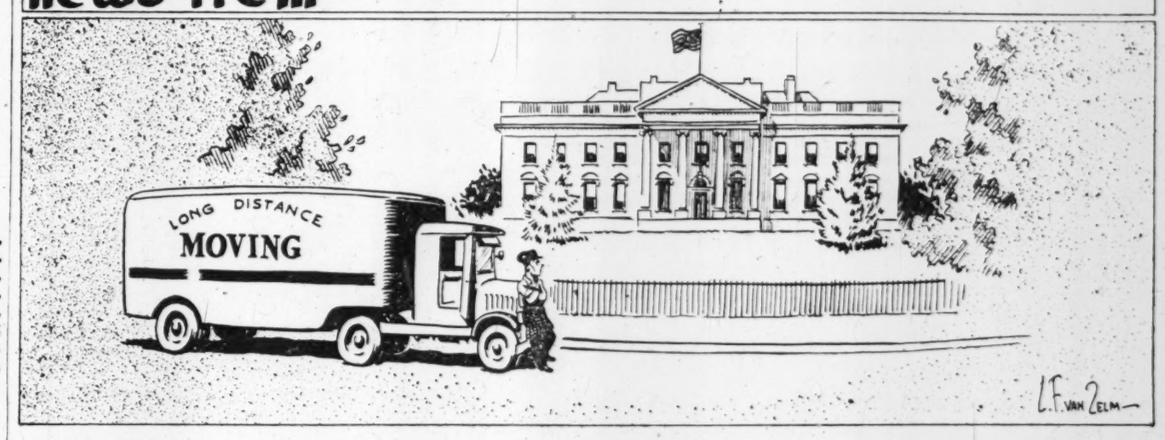
Judging by the weird hats for women being shown by Paris stylists, the excitement of liberation must have gone to their heads.—Toronto Globe and Mail.

The problem nowadays is getting your auto to give you a run for your money. — Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.

A Verse for Today . . .

Fear not them which kill the body, but are not able to kill the soul.
—MATT. 10:28

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Upon His Shoulder"

Americans preparing for the final and most striking spectacle in their national election drama—the magnificent march of 50,000,000 free men and women to the polls—are today more than at any time during the heat of the campaign feeling the solemnity of the occasion. Emerging somewhat from the tempers and turmoils of electioneering, they are more in a mood to perform the "kingliest act of freedom" in prayerful earnestness.

Few can be unaware of the mighty decisions that must be made by them and their Government in the next few months. While confident now that the war will be won, multitudes know that it is still a hard and costly struggle. And never have Americans been more deeply concerned than they are today about winning the peace; the course of the campaign—turning more and more to this big question of peace—followed the thinking of the people.

There have been bad spots in the election—a degree of mudslinging, misrepresentation and bitterness which millions of citizens felt were out of keeping with the times. Yet anyone who has talked widely with Americans in the last few weeks must have been heartened by the attitude of the vast majority in every stratum of society. For everywhere there has been a very large effort to rise above selfish interest or partisan prejudice. Deep beneath the noise has been—with the bootblack and banker, housewife and harvest hand—a sincere searching for what would be best for the Nation and the world. And they vote with the saving grace of democracy—the purpose to support the majority choice.

Political observers are saying that there has never been a more thoughtful election in the United States. Possibly there has never been one in which party lines were more widely broken in both directions. Public opinion pollsters have been puzzled by the amount of independent thinking and the continuing search for more information. Voters have been looking all around issues and digging beneath personalities and parties.

This desire, this effort to find the truth and to vote for the highest good of the Nation, frequently comes close to an attitude of prayer, even among those who are not consciously expressing any religious purpose. In such searching many have judged candidates less on the usual basis and more on the degree to which they expressed spiritual qualities measuring up to the voters' new appreciation of the high offices and great tasks to be performed. And multitudes, feeling their knowledge of national and international affairs to be inadequate, have frankly sought divine guidance.

Despite some discouraging factors, the picture on the whole is one to give Americans hope. More than in most elections they should be able to rely on the "vox populi, vox Dei" adage of democratic faith.

In such prayerful desire for good government and such earnest effort to attain it, rests humanity's chief hope of bringing into human experience the spiritual, fundamental fact that "the government shall be upon His shoulder."

New Justice in Germany

Two German civilians were tried recently by American general court-martial on the capital charge of aiding enemy soldiers to escape.

It is interesting, but not highly significant, that the enemy soldiers involved turned out to be deserters from the German Army; that there was some doubt as to whether General Eisenhower's proclamation concerning civilian conduct in occupied territory had as yet achieved reasonable publication; that the farm on which the accused had hidden the soldiers was so near the front lines that it may not have been truly "occupied territory."

But it is of vital concern to the hope of free men all over this world that in the heat of combat, within the enemy's homeland where aid to the foe puts Allied lives at stake, these two subjects of Der Führer were accorded all the protection of due process of law. They were tried in open court. They were assigned qualified defense counsel. The court sat through a session doubled in length by the translation of evidence and argument from German to English and English to German. And five officers dared to acquit these enemy citizens of charges preferred by the very army to which they, as soldiers, owed military obedience.

Something new in Germany.

What Every Briton Knows

"What Every Briton Knows" might serve as a title for a play to be produced in Moscow next time an American Presidential campaign gets under way. For what every Briton knows is that nothing is more likely to backfire, to produce more unexpected results, than an article like that just printed in Izvestia. This article obviously aims to increase President Roosevelt's chances of re-election. But it is likely to have the opposite effect.

It discovers "rumors" that the Republicans will organize a last-minute synthetic attempt on Governor Dewey's life and lay this to the Communists, and it assumes that, unless warned, voting Americans might be bamboozled by such a clumsy device.

All that the article shows is that the Russians don't know the American voter. The British for a long time have observed the rule to keep hands off American politics. For foreign efforts in behalf of an American candidate hurt his chances at the polls.

Izvestia has only added force to the argument of those who say President Roosevelt is backed by, and is the tool of, Communists in the United States. Now it will be said he is backed by Moscow itself, and few will suppose that Moscow backs him for other than Russian reasons. The Izvestia article is therefore unfair not only to Mr. Dewey, but to Mr. Roosevelt. And it is likely to hurt the candidate Izvestia hoped to help.

When the Government Acts

When the Government makes up its mind to act, and does act, strikes which hamper the war effort usually come to a sudden end. Last week Undersecretary of War Patterson denounced strikes which closed 49 Detroit and Toledo war plants as "the equivalent of treason" because they were "striking our fighting men from the rear." President Roosevelt on Saturday ordered Army seizure of eight of the Toledo plants involved. The disputants came to an agreement over the week end and a back-to-work order was issued.

The offender in this case was an independent union, the Mechanics Educational Society of America, possibly 20,000 of whose members walked out during a jurisdictional dispute with the C. I. O.'s United Automobile Workers. The strike began two weeks ago, but the Government acted when thousands of M. E. S. A. members last Friday staged sympathy strikes. Five other strikes involving 8,800 C. I. O. members in the Detroit area remain unsettled—but such walkouts are so frequent as to be almost continuous. A more stern Government policy could reduce this aggravation to a minimum. The M. E. S. A. incident proves that.

Investing Budapest

The Russians have been sweeping like a tide toward Budapest, and nothing that the Nazi Canutes could do has turned the Soviet armies back. In Andrassy they are four miles from the Hungarian capital. That they will take Budapest seems beyond question.

So the civilized world now is to witness the spectacle of the Nazis trading other people's homes, buildings, bridges for time. Reports say the Germans are already blowing up those bridges across the Danube whose lights once shone so gaily. If this is so, it is one more confirmation that by the Germans Budapest is regarded as another Aachen. Here is an important transportation and communications hub, and the gateway to Vienna. The city is just one of many sacrifices to be offered by the Nazis for the chance of getting a peace that will not be too hard to turn into war at another more promising time.

We do not know how hard a fight lies ahead of the Russians at Budapest. But the next few days may disclose why Hungarians did not follow those gallant men who risked their lives in an attempt to lead Hungary out of Germany's war. To be sure, there were Hungarian Nazis in high places, but there were also German Nazis in Hungary who might have done more damage to Budapest than the Russians may now have to do.

For Hungary there are not the ties of race with Russia that exist for Bulgaria, and Hungarians have expressed fear of Communism more openly than some of their neighbors. The Hungarians cannot therefore bank on Russian good feeling for them. But by now they are doubtless ready to exchange their Nazi "friends" for their communist "enemies." The latter, at least, have not been talking about a thousand-year rule of all Europe.

The Next Job



Working With the British

The Wide Horizon

By R. H. Markham

For several months I have been working with Britishers in a common war enterprise. Contacts between us were close. We were together at mess, in airplanes, trucks, camps, conferences, offices, and occasionally at a party. We were stationed in an area far from both America and the British Isles, at a spot where vital imperial interests meet; so I had an unusual opportunity to see the British as empire-builders and world citizens.

Those with whom I came most in contact had the faculty of making themselves seem much at home while away from home. Not a few had spent a large part of their lives outside of Great Britain, some as government officials, others as soldiers or sailors, still others in private business. They had gained wide experience, acquired personal knowledge of various parts of the world, and grown accustomed to dealing with foreign peoples.

Serving the empire seemed to them a natural duty and I was struck by the sacrifices they made, as a matter of course. Their willingness to sacrifice was evident in such things as food, salaries, material comforts, and fortitude in the face of uncertain future prospects.

Here is an example showing how modestly they are paid. A comparatively young American in our joint establishment, who was sent out to work as a translator in a foreign language and who by American standards was moderately paid, received more for his rather secondary job than the British chief of mission.

And the chief was very competent. He had traveled in every part of the world, spent some time in the United States, and had long directed an important commercial enterprise in a Balkan land. He was a man of excellent judgment and showed a special flair for the work we were doing. His was one of the most essential war jobs in a field vital for the Allies and the British Empire, yet his income after tax deductions was less than that of an American clerk.

That seems to me to typify the British way of life during this war. They willingly forego almost everything except necessities. Their clothes are usually rather threadbare and not very elegant. Their tables are far from lavish. In fact, I found the British mess out there pretty plain, even bad.

I was also struck with the spartan nature of British war food when I took trips and stopped at British airports. Britishers abroad serving their empire are living very plainly. I believe if a real sausage should appear on a British war table, instead of a patriotic soy bean substitute, it might be looked upon as a booby trap or a Nazi secret weapon.

* * *

And the length of time during which many Britishers have been fighting this war, far from home, is remarkable. A large number of them have been absent for three or four years and have no hopes of returning soon. Their mail has often been irregular. For long periods they have been under terrible strain. And for months at a time their families at home were exposed to bombs. Hundreds of thousands of women and children were evacuated, homes disappeared, and even the women and youth who were in safe places were required to do hard, wearing war work.

Tiresome as the food was at the front, it was even less appetizing for the folks at home. And under the best of conditions, fuel, light, hot water, and all comforts were deficient. So when the Britishers at the front thought of their families at home, they were not greatly comforted.

Nevertheless, there wasn't much serious complaining among the Britishers whom I met. Often a British private, answering my question, would say he'd been away for three years, and he usually added a cheering word. Not infrequently a British woman, working in a war agency, would say she had been away two and a half years, but she usually slurred over it lightly. A Colonel would say that he hadn't seen his people since 1940, but was happy that they were all well. The recent months of the flying bombs were perhaps the most trying, as far as uncertainty about people at home was involved, but most of our British colleagues bore it in hope and silence.

One of their chief sources of anxiety is the uncertainty of future prospects. Many Britishers are uneasy about their place in the world as individuals. Not a few dread going back, in spite of their utter aversion to the war. What jobs will be left after five years? Everything may be changed. Many houses and factories will be physically gone. Whole communities have migrated. And what will be Britain's position in the face of America and Russia? Will commerce be reduced, wiping out former jobs? Will British shipping offer as many positions as before? What about all the business enterprises in the Balkans and Middle East and Central Europe? And what of the old administrative posts? The future of Britain reduces itself to very vital personal questions. As individual Britishers fight on patiently and bravely through their sixth winter, they can't help but wonder what victory will bring them in the way of bread and butter, clothes, fireside, self-respect.

In close connection with this uneasiness is the burden of empire. That is not a matter of glory. Most Britishers whom I know don't care much about glory. They just want freedom, some security, and at least hope for a good life. But that seems rather doubtful. Twenty years ago, they had to make a supreme effort to survive. Four years ago, they were almost crushed; their great Premier even talked of British fighters having to retire to the new world. Britishers can't forget what might have happened if Hitler had turned all his forces north instead of attacking Russia.

* * *

And the Britisher is still engaged in terrific fighting. He sees day by day how British forces are dispersed, expending their strength in a dozen uneasy imperial areas. He sees that the struggle is spread over the world, as the empire is, and he foresees no end, in time. He works at one dike, then at another, and is soon called to a third, but the flood still presses. He knows well enough from his own experiences and from colleagues who daily arrive from and start for distant places, that the burden of upholding a world empire presses without respite, and he cannot lay the burden down. Because without the empire he would be lost. He would have no space, no security, not even enough food. And freedom would disappear from the old world.

Therefore he goes bravely on. Another winter is almost here. Some British soldiers are still in tents. Even those behind the front are "fed up" with mud and cold, windowless rooms, lard painted yellow to pass as butter, sugar the color and texture of sand, old clothes, improvisations, eternal picnicking, the unrelenting pressure of events.

But, the Britisher plods on. He hides his feelings, usually appears calm, rarely gets flustered. As a rule he is courteous, often even gracious. In most cases he goes more than half way to promote harmony with Americans. He reads poems, discusses classical relics, sings, overlooks unjust criticism and pretends not to notice slights on the part of allies. Of course, he sometimes gets angry and is occasionally haughty and snobbish, but usually he answers to the above picture.

Some Britishers have become bitterly cynical, but most retain a deep traditional faith and still believe in the possibilities of a good world. After my experiences with many kind Britishers and some ruthless ones, with many British idealists and a few hypocrites, with many extraordinarily brave British men and women and a few seeking soft spots in Cairo and Rome, I feel more strongly than ever that the future of individual freedom and social justice throughout the world depends on continued close co-operation between Britishers and Americans.

A Glimpse at the Stories of the '30's

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Stróut

In an unwise moment I said I would like to take the old scrapbooks in which Washington Bureau clippings from this paper have been pasted for a good many years, and look through them before they were thrown away. It was an unwise act because, besides the dust involved, it raised the question of the frailty of the newspaper story. The brittle scrapbook leaves break in my hand, but the content seems the older.

The year is 1933, for example. Mr. Roosevelt has rushed in with his famous "100 days," the banks are reopened, half a dozen amazing measures are passed in no time, and now we are off again. Well, there is a flicker of reader interest for a minute, but it soon subsides.

The things that stand up best, I discover, are items about people, personalities, the lighter stories, the pageant picture of passing Washington. The day-to-day stories are rather dull in retrospect, a little gray the day they were written, I suspect (and I wrote my share) and quite hopelessly dull today. What is so out-of-date as yesterday's newspaper? Save it for half a century perhaps and it has a brand new, different interest because of the naïveté of all those old-fashioned people living then in their unwitting ignorance of the future, but for any shorter run the scrapbook is just a dust-catcher.

I thumb through the earlier 1929 clippings, as the Nation approached that fateful day when the crash came and all of the prosperity suddenly ran out of the funnel, like sand through a spout. I must confess there is little evidence of prescience in these dusty leaves. Looking back now we can see that chronic unemployment was one of the basic features of the '20's, as it has been for the past decade under Mr. Roosevelt till the war. There wasn't much reference to it—it was just ignored. We are talking a lot about it in this election, but nobody seems to quite know the answer, even now.

Here and there there is a chuckle in the old clippings, I suppose it is only natural that I should chiefly scan through my own, though I hope I am making it plain that I make no exception of them in the general charge of drabness. But here is that conversation I heard at the White House, and tried to dramatize, between the late Louis Howe and "Steve" Early, discussing, in some dudgeon, their new President's habit of requesting draft statements, which he thereupon discarded.

"'It amounts to this, Colonel,' observed Mr. Early, in concluding the matter. 'He gets us to write statements just so he'll know what he doesn't want to say.'

"They look glumly at each other for a minute; then their countenances yield as they realize that Mr. Early has unwittingly made a really profound remark. A fond smile of hero worship comes into their expression. The telephone rings again. The curtain falls."

That was the time of the great Senatorial hearings. Everybody wanted to know why the big crash had occurred, among other things, and financial giants were being summoned like schoolboys before Ferdinand Pecora, including J. Pierpont Morgan. Here is a dusty clipping of Jan. 17, 1934, trying to explain how peculiar some of the procedures were. A circus midget had somehow climbed up into the lap of the fabulous Mr. Morgan. Sounds a little odd even now when you come to think of it. Well, it does, doesn't it? All I can say is, it happened. This is the best I could do with it at the time:

"Just why this midget happened to be at this particular Senate meeting may never be explained. Most people believe it was all a publicity stunt. After covering the Senate and seeing some of its investigations for a number of years, I am not satisfied with this overcomplicated solution. There is nothing more improbable in a midget being in Mr. Morgan's lap than in some of the other developments I have seen at such gatherings. I prefer to believe that the midget was out looking for a lap—any lap—and that Mr. Morgan's just happened to be handiest."

Well—those were the days. Excitement and irritation and emotionalism have faded into amused reminiscence by now, as the dust gathers. Give our current agitations a dozen or fifteen years and we may review them with similar detachment.

When Party Unity Won

The Bookshelf

Would the American Civil War have been fought at all had not Lincoln been elected in 1860? Many historians ask this question. Some believe the sectional differences of that day could have been resolved. Certainly, there is much evidence that the war would not have been precipitated in 1861—an event which Lincoln's minority triumph at the polls made inevitable.

Apparently, Reinhard H. Luthin, Lecturer in History at Columbia University, is one of those who believe that slavery would eventually have expired by the very economic unsoundness of the slave-plantation system. In THE FIRST LINCOLN CAMPAIGN (Harvard University Press, $3.50), he holds the Rail Splitter's election to have been a direct cause of the war, and he quotes criticisms of Lincoln's policy toward the Border (slave) States just preceding Fort Sumter in support of his thesis.

Mr. Luthin is not at all sure that the Republican Party of 1860 represented what was in the minds of the American people. Its leaders comprised "a curious agglomeration of political malcontents—Abolitionists, Free Soilers, disgruntled Democrats, Whigs, German-Americans, and Know-Nothings." Millard Fillmore's American Party had split on the slavery question. Indeed, that issue was seized upon by the shrewd Republicans—still a minority party—as a catalyst to organize its diverse elements. A huge propaganda machine was set up. "Bleeding Kansas," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," the Dred Scott decision, and Congressman Preston Brooks's hot-headed assault upon Senator Sumner of Massachusetts were grist for the propaganda mill which thus molded opinion in a hitherto indifferent North.

How Lincoln, an unknown, won the party nomination is engagingly, and very accurately, described by Mr. Luthin. While Seward, Bates, Chase, Cameron, Banks, McLean, and the others jockeyed for position, and fiercely put forth their views, Lincoln kept still and his managers obtained second-choice pledges from many States. "Our policy," he wrote to a supporter, "is to give no offense to others—leave them in a mood to come to us if they shall be compelled to give up their first love."

"This," says the author, "was the strategy of 'availability.'" And that—coupled with his managers' promises of Cabinet posts to Caleb Smith and Simon Cameron—won him the nomination.

Like many another party which has included diverse and even antagonistic elements within itself, the Republicans of 1860 adopted a platform calculated to offend no important element. It appeased conservatives with a plank which merely opposed the extension of slavery into the territories; called for tariff revision, in words weak enough to mollify Free Soil Democrats; demanded river-and-harbor pork to satisfy Great Lakes Whigs, and included vote-catching planks for the Northwest, the Germans, and the Know-Nothings.

But even with all their vote-catching devices, the Republicans could not have won had not the Democrats been badly divided. Hence, the value—as many a modern political chief has seen—of being "all things to all men." Republican Party unity won.

Mr. Luthin's book is well annotated. Hardly a statement is made without authority, and his bibliographical list is really formidable.

M. W. B.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

The Royal Society of Color

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Christian Science Monitor does seem like a friendly messenger from the world I left behind, a world in which one encountered and accepted in a matter-of-fact sense the qualities of warmth, color and variation. A Dutch colonial house on one corner and its Spanish neighbor across the street did not suggest to me the citadels of privilege they were. However, after living for quite some time in military establishments, my appreciation of the varied landscape of rich and balanced living has been deepened.

In spite of the annoyances of the tropical insects, (which many times force one to do his reading under a mosquito netting), I have read with enjoyment "American Water Colors," by Carlyle Burrows, in the February 26, 1944, issue. While this account of the exhibit of the American Water Color Society at the National Academy is not the equivalent of attendance, it is nevertheless a worthy substitute. This article helped confirm an opinion I've always held, that to the water colorist, be he amateur or professional, there is always a wealth of subject matter at hand. Simple and vital things are eternally present in any landscape.

Here in the Southwest Pacific, an area of great distances and impressive beauty, there are innumerable scenes awaiting capture on canvas or pad by some enterprising artist. These scenes range from a coconut fringe on the horizon to a brilliant sunset.

The tropical beauty I observe in my present environment and the pastoral calm I recall from long residence in the Willamette Valley of my native Oregon, serve to occupy both my thought and time.

I should like to digress from the subject of water colors long enough to state that en route to this place I had a very interesting experience. One of the boys, who had attended a service school in Boston and during his stay visited The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, described the range and tonal qualities of the great organ. He also gave me a running word picture of some of the historic places in Boston and vicinity.

Such conversations brighten the journeys a serviceman makes from somewhere to somewhere, and remind him that, in spite of any and all conditions, he is always a fellow of the royal society of warmth, color, and variation. ROBERT C. HARPER, Y2/c

At an Advanced Pacific Base.

Travel Comfort

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your recent news article concerning the postwar improvements in day-coach travel was most interesting to me. This is good news for the budget-minded passenger. But I would like to point out that, unless some of the railroads institute very definite reforms, all the reclining seats in the world will not make day-coach travel comfortable for an all-night trip.

At present, on a line between Boston and Buffalo, every day-coach reeks with cigarette, cigar, and pipe smoke all night long. If a non-smoking passenger appeals to a conductor to enforce the rule which is plainly posted in the car, there is no co-operation. Some conductors make a futile and half-hearted attempt to stop it; but most of them hurry along, anxious to be rid of the responsibility.

I wrote to the main office of the line concerning this, suggesting that it might be better to install more smoking cars on the train, and provide just one or two havens of refuge where the rule could be rigidly enforced for the benefit of non-smokers. I received a courteous, but what seemed to me a rather illogical, reply, to the effect that the company did not wish to install more smoking cars because such a procedure would give the passengers the idea that smoking was allowed all over the train—an idea which certainly does not have to be given them, since they apparently have it well fixed in their minds at the present time.

Brookline, Mass. S. B. B.

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.